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The Bombay Chronicle

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U.S. Press Apologia For Viceroy's Deal To Phillips

"Britain Not To Blame Under Existing Circumstances"

NEW YORK, April 27.

President Roosevelt's Special Envoy to India, Mr. William Phillips, would have been remiss in his duty had he failed to make an effort to see Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, said the "Washington Post" to-day, and it is unfortunate that the permission to visit and talk to these imprisoned nationalist leaders was not granted by the Indian Government.

The paper added "yet, under existing circumstances, the British can hardly be blamed for taking the stand they did. A visit by Mr. Phillips to Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Nehru would probably have been interpreted throughout the length and breadth of India as an indication that the United States was ready to intervene in the Indian situation. It might, therefore, have revived the bitter controversy that led the Indian Government to jail the Nationalist leaders last year and provoked a revival of disturbances harmful to the war effort.

Evidently the British are content to let sleeping dogs lie. Whether or not such a policy is wise in the long run, there can be little doubt that the Indian situation is less disturbed to-day than it was a year ago."—Reuter.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA

NEW DELHI, April 27.

"The Muslim League and Pakistan are prominently featured in America in public speeches by prominent columnists and in press despatches from India. Otherwise, there is a complete black-out of news of India".

This impression is formed by Rai Bahadur Mehrchand Khanna, the Frontier Hindu leader, who has returned after attending meetings of the Pacific Relations Conference.

"CONGRESS IS DEAD"

"The one thing talked about in America", he said in a talk to pressman, "is that the Congress is dead; in any case Muslims are not in it but are co-operating with the war effort; there is no room for fear, because 90 per cent of the army consists of Muslims, Rajputs, Gurkhas and Mahrattas. All these are in the American mind lumped together as Muslims."

"It may take the world many years, said Mr. Khanna, "to appreciate fully the trend of National and International thought in India. By and large, Westerners do not understand Mahatma Gandhi. He appears to them a hundred years ahead of the times. Non Violence, Satyagraha and fasts are all 'greek and nuts' to them.

C. D. IS PRO-AXIS."

The Civil Disobedience Movement is openly dubbed as Pacific. Defeatist and even Pro-Axis. Hindus as a body are described as rebels. Capital is also made of Hindu-Muslim differences, the multiplicity of languages, the diversity of religions, untouchability and the problem of Indian staes. By systematic and subtle propaganda Americans are being made to believe that the Cripps offer was not only genuine but generous."

SAME BABEL.

Members of the Indian Delegation, said Mr. Khanna, made an effort and succeeded shortly before arriving in Mont Tremblant, the venue of the Conference, in agreeing to speak "with a maximum of unanimity on the minimum of demands," but somehow or other after they arrived there and during the ten days of the meetings, they spoke each from his own stand-point and reproduced all the differences and divisions that kept them apart at home. He himself tried to put forward the nationalist point of view.

Facilities were provided by a certain Agency— which he preferred not to name— for other members of the Delegation to address meetings in hundreds of places in America, but in his case such facilities were given for only one meeting. That was the only one that he addressed under "official patronage". But he succeeded in addressing some two dozen other meetings, unofficially, of University Men, members of the Congress, etc.

Speaking generally he said: "The Americans, I believe, are interested in India's fight for Freedom; not because they have any particular love for India but because Americans on the whole believe in Freedom for all peoples all the world over. It must be realised however that Americans are realists and their realism tells them that they have a war on their hands which must be won quickly and at all costs. They have Pearl Harbour to avenge. They are anti-Jap even more than Anti-Nazi."

DOMESTIC CONCERN

War was reaching the homes of the Americans and America was becoming deeply war conscious "In such an atmosphere it is not surprising that the Civil Disobedience Movement of the Indian National Congress has been considered to be ill-timed. The sympathetic leanings of the average American towards India's Freedom have been affected by the exigencies of the war and he feels that the Freedom of India is a post-war issue. Some Americans also believe, especially those in the vicinity of the White House in Washington that it is entirely an Anglo-Indian problem."

Asked to amplify the last statement, Mr. Khanna said the feeling in these circles was that Mr. Churchill "has sold a bill of goods to Mr. Roosevelt on India".

WHAT CAME OUT OF IT

The main points that emerged from the discussions from India were as follows:— To-day in the Executive Council of the Viceroy the Indian majority of 11 members usually determined the decisions but three key portfolios of Finance, Home Affairs and War Transport were still held by Britishers. As a first step towards breaking the present deadlock these should be replaced by Indians, but the British C.-in-C. would remain as War Member and the Viceroy would retain veto powers. An exploratory Commission be set up which would include Indian Leaders representing the points of view of the various political parties. This exploratory commission should study all the questions requiring consideration in framing the New Constitution, and in that task foreign experts could give valuable assistance and advice. A United Nations Advisory Committee should be established for this purpose. After the Exploratory Commission had worked for some time and examined methods of adjustment of various differences, it would have a basis for settlement. The next step would be to work out the nature of the Constituent Assembly.

No delegate from Russia attended the Conference.

"We cannot and must not look for any help except moral sympathy from any outside source" Mr. Khanna emphasised. "The only time when the West will respect us and ask for our hand of friendship will be when we are a United and strong people."—A.P.

Duisburg Battered

LONDON, April 27.

It is officially announced that the R. A. F. last night bombed Duisburg in one of the heaviest attacks ever made on Germany.

Seventeen bombers are missing.

Duisburg has now experienced 59 raids, the last being on April 9. It was battered by at least 1,000 tons of bombs last night.

Duisburg stands at the junction of the Ruhr and Rhine and is the largest inland port in Europe with miles of docks and railway sidings. It also has extensive iron, steel and engineering works.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (July)

New York, April 27.

Previous closing	19.93
To-day's opening	19.95
Difference	+02

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The London Stock Exchange was quietly steady to-day.

LOANS

3 per cent Australian Commonwealth £102 1/4; 2 1/2 per cent British Consols £81 9/16; 3 per cent Conversion Loan £105 7/16; 3 per cent Conversion Loan £100 3/8; 4 per cent War Loan £113 5/8; 3 1/2 per cent War Loan £103 5/8 ex div; 3 1/2 per cent War Loan £100 13/16; 4 per cent Victory Bonds £113 7/8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 27.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices: General Motors dol 49 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 29
United States Steel Common dol 55
United States Steel Preference dol 115

RATIONING BEGINS IN BOMBAY CITY ON MAY 2.

If you eat baker's bread, ask the shopman to give you a Government bread ticket instead of wheat, and give this to your baker.

No charge is made for a bread ticket, but you will have to pay your baker.

GOERING-LAVAL TALKS

New Franco-German Pact: War Prisoners For Civilian Work

ZURICH, April 27.

A high Nazi—possibly Goering—has been to Vichy carrying on conversations with M. Laval for the past few days, the "Gazette De Lausanne" reported to-day.

The discussions are said to concern a new Franco-German agreement.

The conversations are reported by the Swiss newspaper to follow a German demand for further 250,000 workers in exchange for release of 50,000 French prisoners of war and conversion of 250,000 other French prisoners into civilian workers on fortifications without organisation in France or elsewhere.—Reuter.

ORISSA GOVT. ON UNREPORTED ALERT

CUTTACK, April 26.

The Government of Orissa in the course of a press note state: When an air raid alert was sounded at Cuttack on 18th April the A. R. P. Wardens, the Police and Civic Guards were out discharging their duties. The Civil Defence Personnel at the report and control centre, combined depots, F. A. posts and A. R. P. hospital were also found ready at their post.

The response of the public too, was on the whole satisfactory. Among other defects listed the press note says that 'A few people disobeyed the directions of A. R. P. Wardens and the police for which they were being dealt with according to law.

Arakan Front

R. A. F. Attack Jap Villages

Bombers Harry Enemy Air And Transport Bases

NEW DELHI, April 27.

ACTIVE PATROLLING BY BOTH SIDES CONTINUES IN ARAKAN BUT THE GENERAL SITUATION IS UNCHANGED, SAYS INDIA COMMAND JOINT WAR COMMUNIQUE.

The attack on one of our positions south of Buthidaung has been repulsed with considerable casualties to the enemy. Yesterday R.A.F. Hurricanes attacked targets in the battle area. Further south Blenheims bombed two Japanese occupied villages on the Arakan Coast, and fighters damaged factory buildings and river transports on the Irrawaddy near Thayetmo. Last night Hudson Bombers attacked Shwebo airfield and bombs were seen to burst across the main runaway.

CHINA RELATIONS OFFICE TRANSFERRED TO DELHI.

The post of China Relations Officer at Calcutta was created in March 1942 in order to provide machinery to aid in the co-ordination of the activities of the Chinese Government with the various Government of India organisations in Calcutta in matters relating to the common war effort of India and China, says a press communique. For the greater part of the ensuing period, the post has been held by Sir Robert Reid, who is now about to vacate office. With his retirement and with the transfer of many of the Chinese Government's interests to Delhi, it has been decided to transfer the headquarters of the post from Calcutta to Delhi, Mr. H. Prideaux-Brune, lately Consul General, Kunming, holding charge. A branch office in Calcutta will however, continue to function under Mr. Prideaux-Brune's General Superintendence with Mr. A. A. E. Franklin in charge.

AHRARS STAND FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

U.-P. Majlis Chief On Their Differences With League And Congress

SAHARANPUR, April 27.

Presiding over the annual session of the Provincial Majlis-I-Ahrar, U. P., Maulana Ghulam Ghaus declared that complete independence of India was the goal of the Majlis-I-Ahrar. He said that his part was prepared to co-operate with any other party whose object was the same as that of the Ahrars.

Speaking about Pakistan, the President said if Hindus tried to establish Hindu Raj in India, Muslims would be compelled to establish Muslim Raj which they would achieve with unity and strength. The Ahrars, he continued, were eager to live in co-operation with other communities, as their ideal was equality of man, but they were not prepared to relinquish their rights, nor would they deprive others of their legitimate rights.

Explaining the difference between the policy of the Muslim League and that of his party, the President said that the Muslim League's aim was "to divide first and then take", while the Ahrars' principle was "to take first and then divide."

Criticising Congress policy, he asked if the Congress was anxious to settle amicably the question of Muslim rights, why did Mahatma Gandhi hesitate to approach other Muslim organisations in the country when Mr. Jinnah had refused to negotiate. That was one of the reasons added the President, why Ahrars did not follow the Congress programme.—A.P.

(SEE PAGE 5.)

KISKA BOMBED 13 TIMES

WASHINGTON, April 27.

KISKA, THE JAPANESE BASE IN THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WAS BOMBED 13 TIMES ON SUNDAY, ACCORDING TO A UNITED STATES NAVY COMMUNIQUE.

A communique from Allied Headquarters in the South-West Pacific:— Reports that Allied planes raided Ubili, Gasmata, and Arawe in New Britain, and Finschhafen in New Guinea. Japanese positions near Mubo, New Guinea, were also raided in support of Allied ground forces.

The United States Navy Secretary Colonel Knox stated today that the Japanese strength in the Pacific was spread out pretty thinly. There had been no unusual massing of Japanese strength at Truk the great Japanese base in Caroline Islands far to the North of the Solomons.

India Govt. Agrees With Indians

NEW DELHI, April 27.

The legislation introduced in South Africa by the Union Government to extend the so-called interim act in the Transvaal for a further period of three years and to apply similar provisions to Natal has now passed all its stages, says a communique. The Government of India cannot but regard this news with profound regret and concern.

While fully appreciating the Union Government's declared intention to undertake immediately an enquiry into housing sites and civic amenities for Indians in Durban, India Government cannot ignore the apprehensions aroused in Indian minds by the extension of statutory restrictions upon the Indian community. Opinion in India has unanimously protested that the legislation is repugnant, unnecessary and inopportune. With that opinion the Government of India are in full accord.—A. P.

FEDERAL COURT DECISION SEQUEL

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

Two applications in the nature of 'Habeas Corpus' under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code were moved today in the Allahabad High Court before the Chief Justice by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in respect of Mr. K. Tewari, M.L.A. (U.P.) detained in Naini Jail and Mr. Sardar Singh Mahnot detained in Benares both under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

It was maintained in each application that the persons concerned had been illegally detained and should be set at liberty and notice of the application should be served on the Superintendent of the Jail and the District Magistrate concerned and any other officer of the Provincial Government on whom the High Court considered it necessary to serve the notice.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. P. N. Sapru and Mr. T. N. Sapru appeared for the applicants.

Sir Tej moving the application referred to the recent decision of the Federal Court that Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules was invalid.

The Chief Justice remarked that he could not take notice of newspaper reports in the matter and wanted to satisfy himself with a certified copy or authorised report of the judgment.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that a special messenger would be sent to get a certified copy from the Federal Court.

The Chief Justice said that if he were thus satisfied that the Federal Court had held that Rule 26 D. I. R. was "ultra vires" he would issue necessary orders

'Habeas Corpus' Petition From Lahore

LAHORE, April 27.

Following the decision of the Federal Court declaring Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules 'ultra vires' a petition in the nature of 'Habeas Corpus' was moved to-day before Mr. Justice Mohd Munir by Syed Mohsin Shah praying that detention of Mr. Durgadass, Advocate, under Rule 26 was illegal.

His Lordship after hearing the counsel issued a notice to the crown.—A. P.

Polish Cabinet Meets

British & American Govts. In Consultation Over New Development

LONDON, April 27.

The Polish Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, General Sikorski, met at 9/00 a.m. G.M.T. today to consider the situation arising from the breaking off of diplomatic relations by the Russian Government with the Polish Government.

It is learned authoritatively that the British Government is in close consultation with the United States Government on the new development of Russo-Polish relations.—Reuter.

"Triumph For Goebbels"

Only Axis countries will find any gratification in the news that the U.S.S.R. has broken off diplomatic relations with the Polish Government says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. They will no doubt regard it as triumph for Goebbels, whose propaganda machine has spent much labour, ingenuity and malice in trying to sow discord and dissension among the Allies.

In London, as in all Allied quarters, the news can only be received with regret, tinged with the hope that the situation is not irremediable.

The possibility of devising some basis for agreement should not be beyond the powers of the leaders of democracy, whose only interest is the preservation of Allied unity and defeat of Axis dictators. Doubtless no effort will be spared to find a satisfactory solution of the differences.—Reuter.

SIKORSKI TO SEE CHURCHILL

LONDON, April 27.

It is learned that the Polish Prime Minister General Sikorski is to see the Prime Minister Mr. Churchill and the Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden later to-day, following a Polish cabinet meeting, where discussion of the Russo-Polish crisis lasted several hours.—Reuter.

MOLOTOV'S NOTE TO POLISH GOVT.

The Moscow radio this afternoon broadcast an official version in English of M. Molotov's note to the Polish Government using the phrase that the Soviet Government "has decided to sever relations with the Polish Government." In the English translation last night, the radio used the phrase "suspend relations" although the broadcast in Russian said "break off relations."—Reuter.

'Habeas Corpus Petition In Madras

MADRAS, April 27.

Following the decision of the Federal Court invalidating rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules, two applications were made in the Madras High Court this afternoon before Justices Kind and Shahab-ud-Din on behalf of Mrs. Ammu Swamminathan and Mr. Shankaralal, who have been detained by the Madras Government under the rule.

The applications prayed for the issue of a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' directing the Government to produce the two detenus before the Court and set them at liberty on the ground that they had been detained illegally.

Their Lordships admitted the applications and ordered notice to the Government returnable on May 4.—A. P.

First Beneficiaries Of Federal Court Judgment

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Following the recent decision of the Federal Court that Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules is "ultra vires", Mr. J. Ahmed, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, discharged to-day eighteen persons who were placed before him being arrested under that section for violating the Police Commissioner's order restricting their movements.—United Press.

ARRESTED PERSONS DISCHARGED

CALCUTTA, April 27.

In view of the recent finding of the Federal Court that Rule 26 of the D. I. R. is infructuous, he the Chief Presidency Magistrate discharged to-day one person who was produced before him for trial following arrest under that section for alleged violation of an order served on him by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, restricting his movements.

Two other persons arrested under the same section for the same alleged offence were also discharge to-day by two magistrates in the Bankshall Street Police Court.—A. P.

"HABEAS CORPUS" PLEA WITHDRAWN

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An application for a writ of 'habeas corpus', made under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of Prof. J. C. Jain, before Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, Vacation Judge of the Bombay High Court, was withdrawn to-day, by the applicant's advocate, Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar who learns that he has been already released by Government. The applicant was detained under Defence of India Rule 26 which has been held invalid by the Federal Court.

First Army Captures "Longstop Hill"

LINE CLEAR FOR TUNIS: ATTACK ON AIR FIELDS IN SARDINIA: BARI "NEARLY BLASTED OFF MAP"

LONDON, April 27.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa: To-day's 'communique' announces that the First Army has captured Longstop Hill.

The American and French troops and the Eighth Army continued their advances.

Line Clear For Tunis

Djebel Shamara, better known as "Longstop Hill" owes its great strategic importance to the fact that it is the last defence position before the plain which leads to Tunis along the Medjerda valley. French forces who, as stated in the communique, have made "rapid advance and have occupied a hill overlooking Pont Du Fahs", were previously reported within four miles of this important road and rail junction, to which Arnim is desperately clinging.

ALGIERS:—American broadcasts say that the British First Army has occupied hills on either side of Medjez el Bab-Tebourba road which means that the shell of the hills which protected the Germans is broken. The Americans have stormed two more hills Bald Hill and Green Hill, with bayonets and handgrenades.

Allied Troops' Adva...

The text of the "communique" states "The Tunisian battle continued yesterday with unabated ferocity. On the First Army front, armoured fighting continues in the south-east of Medjez-el-Bab and our troops here have again made some progress against desperate opposition of the enemy.

British infantry have cleared Longstop Hill, an imporiant feature to the north of Medjez-el-Bab, taking a further 260 prisoners. French forces on the First Army front, made a rapid advance and occupied a hill overlooking Pont-du-Fahs.

The second United States Corps continued their advance in difficult country to the north. French troops in this sector are cooperating with good effect. Further gains were made yesterday on the left sector of the Eighth Army front.

On Sunday night, "Wellington" bombers of strategic airforce attacked enemy airfields in Sardinia. Several large explosions were seen. Light bombers of tactical airforce made attacks on enemy lines of communication and motor transport. Attacks on enemy communications in Tunisia were continued yesterday by medium bombers of strategic air force. The airfield at Grousseto, Italy, was bombed by "Flying Fortresses." Direct hits were observed on aerodrome buildings. Fighter-bombers carried out attacks on enemy shipping. Hits were scored on several vessels, two of which were sunk and others left burning. Eleven enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day and two during Sunday night. From all the operations, 11 of our aircraft are missing.

CAIRO: Yesterday, a daylight raid on an important Axis assembly aerodrome at Bari in Italy was carried out by the heaviest concentration of United States "Liberators" ever despatched by the Ninth Airforce according to authoritative United States Quarters in Cairo to-day. They say that Bari was "nearly blasted off the map". "Liberators" roared over the target in continuous waves blasting grounded planes, runways hangars and oil storage tanks with upwards of a quarter million pounds of high explosive and fragmentation bombs.

ROME, April 27: To-day's "communique" says that the enemy with powerful infantry and armoured forces continued his offensive in the western sector in Tunisia.

SOVIET AIR-FORCE IN ACTION

MOSCOW, April 27.

The supplement to today's Soviet Communique said: "Scouts of Balakleya Soviet Artillery spanned a number of "Blindages". Soviet aircraft successfully raided an aerodrome and scored twelve direct hits on enemy aircraft. West of Rostov-on-Don our artillery destroyed an enemy train transporting ammunition. In the Kuban one Soviet anti-aircraft battery shot down 17 German aircraft during the past few days. On the Volkhov front a group of Soviet scouts broke into enemy positions".

Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow cables:—"Greater Soviet Air Force activity and less by the Luftwaffe has become characteristic in the Kuban since the Germans were fought to a standstill last week, says a despatch to "Izvestia" to-day. On aerodromes in the Crimea, the Kerch Peninsula and partly in Taman itself the Germans had concentrated a large number of bombers and fighters but their losses have been severe. Particularly costly were their repeated attempts to raid Krasnodar.

The activity of Soviet gunners and airmen in South Russia is the main activity breaking the lull which otherwise continues along the Russian fronts.

To-day's Soviet Communique gave details of the silencing of German batteries by shell fire in the Chuguyev and Balakleya areas of the upper Donetz and west of Rostov-on-Don. In the Germans rear in the Rostov sector Soviet airmen scored twelve direct hits on German aircraft on an aerodrome and smashed several trains at railway stations.

Soviet guns are to-day persistently shelling selected points in the strong defence line round the German bridgehead in the Kuban.—Reuter.

Two Crores Newspapers Scheme

LAHORE, April 27.

A scheme, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 2 crores, of starting a daily paper appearing simultaneously from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and other big cities of the country in different Indian languages, was announced by Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, presiding to-day over the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Sanatan Dharma College.

The paper, whose policy will be constructive criticism, will encourage forces of peace, tolerance and human brotherhood and discourage those of violence, intrigue and jealousy.—United Press.

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AHMEDABAD

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OUT TO DESTROY DEMOCRACY AND NATIONALISM!

All-India Nationalist League's Reply To Jinnah's Speech

NEW DELHI, April 27.

The Working Committee of the All-India Nationalist League with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Chair, passed a resolution replying to Mr. Jinnah's speech at the Muslim League annual session and to the proceedings of the session.

"Both", declares the resolution, "displayed a disregard of democracy and nationalism in this country, which the Muslim League seems determined to destroy and substitute in their place a vivisected India on the basis of religious fanaticism and a political ideology of the Middle Ages wholly unsuited to the present times.

Mr. Jinnah's speech in particular is a vain, ignorant and malicious diatribe on the Hindus in particular and has been rendered possible because of the pandering by the Government of the League's methods of intimidation and bullying.

SUICIDAL POLICY

As against this suicidal policy of Pakistan, this meeting earnestly invites the attention of Indian Muslims to the speeches and writings of the Turkish Press delegation which recently visited this country under the leadership of Mr Atay and commends the patriotic example of the delegation to all Muslims in India."

In a resolution on Bengal, the Committee asserts that the Governor has acted in utter disregard of constitutional propriety and condemns "the utterly reactionary composition" of the new ministry.

REPRISALS AGAINST S. AFRICAN WHITES.

The Committee also calls upon the Government of India "to adopt with promptitude and thoroughness all possible reprisal measures so as to bring home to the South African Whites their arrogance and selfishness."

The Committee declares that the only way out of the present 'impasse' is the simultaneous withdrawal by the Congress of the resolution of August 8 last and the release of the Congress leaders by the Government.—A.P.

Swiss-French Frontier Closed

ZURICH, April 27

The Swiss French frontier has been closed by the Italians since 4.00 hours yesterday. Important troop movements are stated to be proceeding. "Tribune Geneve" states that even holders of special passes who were in France at 4.00 yesterday had the greatest difficulty in returning to Switzerland.—Reuter.

Profiteers Face Trial

CALCUTTA, April 27.

185 cases on charges of hoarding and profiteering were sent up for trial in Calcutta during the week endng April 21, by the police and the inspecting staff under the Directorate of Civil Supplies. Of these 76 cases related to sugar.—A. P.

EVERY FAMILY

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To-day 3 Shows: 4-15, 7-15 & 10

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 5, 7-30 & 10 p. m.

RANJIT'S

Fariad

ISHWARLAL and SHAMIM

Director: JAYANT DESAI

Mr. Fazl Ibrahim Rahimtulla being garlanded by the girls of the Mandvi High School on the occasion of the school day celebration over which he presided last week.

7 GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT

Alleged To Have Been Members Of Unlawful Assembly

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Seven persons, viz., Shantilal Madhavdas (19) student, Indulal Prabhashankar (18) servant, Rajaram Ranchod (25) servant, Dayali Govindji (23) student, Krishna Babu Nandar (25) servant, Ramanlal Jojtram (23) mason, Bhagwhat Prasad C. Prasad (23) servant, who were arrested on October 25, by the Maharbouri Police, alleged to have been members of an unlawful assembly and charged under D.I.R. were given the benefit of doubt.

Mr. I. S. Haji in the course of his judgment stated that the manner in which P.C. 733|C has given evidence did not impress him as reliable. The prosecution evidence taken as a whole is not only unsatisfactory but also not free from doubt.

9 Chinese Sentenced

The tracking down of a band of Chinese who were about to smuggle out of the Bombay docks 105 lbs. of opium—one of the biggest hauls to the credit of the Customs—was recalled in the Court of Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, when he sentenced 9 Chinamen.

Foo Ah Hoe and Chang Vang Sung were sentenced to 3 months R. I. each. The remaining were sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.

The contraband opium was seized by a Customs Official, Mr. Cowton when he raided a ship that was about to leave the docks. Small quantities of the contraband stuff were found hidden in all corners of the vessel. A bicycle wheel stored away in a corner yielded a packet of opium too. Most of the persons who were responsible for the smuggling were menials on the ship. Some were carpenters.

Radhakamal Mukerjee

LUCKNOW, April 27.

It is understood that Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, Professor of Economics and Sociology, Lucknow University, has been invited by the U.S.A. to Membership of the Committee on the Study of Economic Thought, co-ordinating economic thinking in different regions including Asia, and of the Institute of World Economics for evaluating current proposals and policies of post-war reconstruction from a world viewpoint.—A. P.

Some of the Special Tips of

INVESTMENT TIMES, LAHORE

NAME OF TIP	DATE OF RECOMMENDATION	PRICE ON THAT DATE	PRESENT PRICE	APPRECIATION
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
New Victoria Ord.	28- 6-1941	2 8 0	10 0 0	300%
New Victoria Defd.	22-11-1941	0 8 0	5 8 0	1,000%
Amrit Banaspati Ord.	9- 5-1942	11 0 0	25 0 0	127%
Amrit Banaspati Defd.	9- 5-1942	3 0 0	6 4 0	108%
Benares Cotton	16- 8-1942	4 0 0	12 0 0	200%
Mysore Lamps	17- 1-1942	11 0 0	26 0 0	136%
Mysore Plantations	5-12-1942	2 0 0	4 3 0	110%

NEW SPECIAL TIPS.

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INVESTMENT TIMES, 35, Nisbet Road, LAHORE.

Our Reders' Views

Village Autonomy

The British Government, having pledged itself to a formula of transfer of power on an agreed basis, is finding no way for any agreement nor designs any programme for the enlightenment, efficiency, equipment, and enrichment of the India's people, nor conceive of creating a basis of true Self-Government and real democracy and defence through the restoration of the village into a unit of State-Authority and the conversion of the village community into a corporate Body for collective work.

Why does the Government, now wait on events instead of accepting 'Village-Preparation into self-rule and self-defence, as the pillars of any national State in India? Let British Rule do this act of justice—by restoring to our 700,000 villages—the autonomy which has been their century-old heritage as the foundation of our future State structure.

RAMRAJ,
General Secretary, All-India Rural Conference.

Ahmedabad.

Indian Merchants And S. African Legislation

One would like to believe that the Bill for pegging Indians sought to be passed by the South African Parliament is not a war-time sample of what India should expect from the members of the family of the British Commonwealth of Nations as the post-war reward for all the untold sacrifices that India is making in men and material for the common cause of the United Nations. One has only to wait and see.

One also marvels at the high degree of tolerance and utter helplessness of the Indian business community who could take lying down all the inroads in their spheres of business activities made by organisations like the U.K.C.C. and the discriminatory laws passed in some of the British Dominions against Indians similar to the Pegging Bill before the South African Parliament. One really wonders as to when we Indians will feel the same way about things above mentioned as would the people who are free.

G. V. KOTHARI.

B. B. And C. I. Railway Timings

The 8 Up train is due to depart from Dadar at 5-34 a.m. and reaches Bombay Central at 7 a.m. i.e., it takes 86 minutes to travel a distance of about 6 miles! Similarly, 12 Up departs from Dadar at 14-54 and reaches Bombay Central at 16-0, i.e., 66 minutes later. Gujarat Mail takes 30 minutes and Kathiawar Mail 50 minutes to travel from Dadar to Bombay Central, which all used to take at the most 10 minutes. What has happened that the trains should take such a long time, while in the opposite direction it takes only 10 minutes even now? Will the Railway Authorities explain why there is such waste of time?

Again, till recently the Frontier Mail took about two hours from Dohad to Rutlam, but from 1st April it takes 3 hours, even though in the opposite direction it takes only 2 hours. Where and why is this time lost? Will the authorities enlighten the public?

A TRAVELLER.

Points From Letters

Mr. V. D. Sahib, author of Prakriti Arogya Vaidyam, ("Nature Cure"), Kalkiri, Chittoor Dt., writes that complete fasting is the best cure for cholera.

Paper Economy At Home And Office

Paper economy is vital. Here are a few hints!

1. Write on both sides; use the smallest sheet possible and the narrowest margin.
2. Don't destroy used envelopes. You can use them again with an economy label.
3. Don't destroy paper written on one side only. You can use the other side at least for rough notes, scribbling paper or economy label.
4. Finally, let it be known to your family and your employees that your favour depends on their playing up to your new slogan, "Don't Waste Paper."

If you are a businessman:—

1. Avoid printing reports, circulars, etc., that are not really essential in war time. Many of them are never read in every case.
2. Avoid unnecessary acknowledgements, etc.;

This also saves postage and congestion in Post Offices.

3. Don't allow perfectly good blotting paper to be thrown away only because it has a few ink-stains on it.
4. How do you know your clerks are carrying out your orders—why not go and see for yourself.

HELP OUR FIGHTERS TO ACHIEVE VICTORY

H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Sir John Colville paid a visit to the War Services Exhibition on Tuesday.

In the course of statement issued after his visit, the Governor stressed the high educational value of the Exhibition. Further, he said :—

"I welcome the Exhibition to Bombay for the glimpse which it gives the city into the life of the fighting services and for the friendly contact which it establishes between them and the people whom they both serve and look to for support. There must have been many visitors to the Exhibition who reflected as I did that the first time that many other famous cities of the world saw such weapons was in the hands of a ruthless invader. Bombay has had to suffer some of the inconveniences of war, but it has been spared its horrors and when the crowds throng this Exhibition and see the weapons arrayed in our defence I trust that the resolve will arise anew to sustain our fighting men of all services and give them the support which they must have to achieve victory."

Bijapur Famine Relief Operations

Out of the contributions received till 17th April 1943, the Bijapur Famine Relief Committee, Bombay has incurred expenditure on the following items of work Purchase of fodder and cattle relief Rs. 20,000; maintenance of free kitchens Rs. 15,000; distribution of cloth Rs. 48,000; introduction of hand-spinning Rs. 5,000; supply of medicines through the Ramkrishna Mission Rs. 500.

Pagaro's Right Hand Man Hanged

KARACHI, April 27

A report from Hyderabad, says that Varyam, the right hand man of the late Pir Pagaro, who was captured recently has been hanged.

Varyam used to describe himself as "the Commander-in-Chief of the Hur army" and it was alleged that he used to make forcible exactions of "Revenue for the Hur Government.—A. P.

ತಾ. 29-4-'43 ಗುರುವಾರ ಪ್ರಹ್ಲಾದ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಗಂಟೆ 9-15ಕ್ಕೆ ಲೈಟ್ ಹೌಸ್ ಟಾಕೀಜದಲ್ಲಿ.

ತಾ. 2-5-'43 ರವಿವಾರ ಸುಭದ್ರಾ ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ಗ. 9-30ಕ್ಕೆ ಲೆಮಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಟಾಕೀಜದಲ್ಲಿ.

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I.V.P. 4.

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City And Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 9, 1999
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 22, 1362
Parsi: Avan 26, 1312
Sunrise: 7-14 a.m. Sunset: 7-56 p.m.
Hightide: 6-12, 19-20. Lowtide: 0-18, 12-27.
Corporation Standing Committee at 2-30 p.m.

DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING: A condolence meeting of the women of Bombay, under the joint auspices of several women's institutions to mourn the sad death of Begum Azad will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay. Mrs. Lukmani will preside.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S GUILD: Meeting today at 5-30 p.m. at P. V. M. Gymkhana, Mrs. Stimson to speak.

N.W.F. LADIES DAY AT WAR SERVICES EXHIBITION: 1. Vocal music by Miss Veena Kumari, 6 to 6-30 p.m. 2. Elocution competition, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Adults and college students (Ladies only). Subjects: (1) Victory for the Democracies is essential for India's freedom. (2) In the present stage of human evolution people need discipline more than liberty. (3) Directions in which Bombay's civic administration needs improvements. Students from schools (Girl students only). Subjects: (1) Sportsmanship. (2) What I should like to be. (3) The most exciting or the most embarrassing moment in my life. 3. Vocal music by Mrs. Shivarani Ghose, 8-30 to 9 p.m.

DASTUR FRAMROZE BODE will speak on "The Law of Life as Taught in the Gathas" at 5-15 p.m. at Mazdaznan Hall, opposite Churchgate Station.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: There will be a Short Talk on "Law of Brotherhood" followed by Questions and Answers, at Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Flora Fountain, to-day, 6-15 p.m.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION: Friends of the Soviet Union, Bombay, will celebrate "May Day" with a week's programme:—

May 1st, Saturday, meeting at F.S.U. Hall, 48, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum Road, at 6-30 p.m. Com N. K. Krishnan will speak. Dr. R. Naidu will preside.

May 2nd, Sunday, meeting at Chhabildas High School, Near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, (B.B. and C.I. Rly.) at 10 a.m. Com. Sajjad Zaheer will speak.

May 3rd, Exhibition will be opened at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Hall, Apollo Street, Fort, and will remain open till 9th May between 11 a.m. and 9 p.m

MR. BEVERLEY NICHOLS will address the Progressive Group on May 5 at 6-30 p.m. at Breakfast room of Taj Mahal Hotel on "India, England and Democracy".

KHADI MUSLIN PIECE SOLD OFF: The fine Khadi Muslin piece costing Rs. 501 which was recently announced by the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, has been sold off. It is however being kept on display in the said Bhandar till the 31st May, 1943.

FREE HINDI CLASSES of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth will be held on every Sunday in Marwadi Vidyalaya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road from 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

GAYDHANI DAY AT NASIK: The 12th anniversary of Bapu Gaydhani will be celebrated at Nasik on April 28 with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar in the chair. Prizes will be awarded to R. M. Dixit of Bombay, Mrs. Kamalabai Das, Nasik and B. M. Gaydhani, Nasik for brave deeds during the year.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: With effect from 28th April, Iraq will accept deferred and cheap rate telegrams to and from India.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI FEDERATION: The fifth session of All-India Marwari Federation which was to be held on 23rd, 24th and 25th of April, has now been postponed to 11th, 12th, and 13th of May. Seth Ramgopalji Mehta of Bikaner will preside. The Marwari Youth Conference, Marwari Women's Conference, Marwari Vaidya Conference and Health Exhibition will also be held along with the session.

RASHTRABHASHA CLASSES: The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Chaupati, writes:—At the following centres the Hindustani classes for the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti Wardha, have been started: Fort—The Kabibai High School, Borabazar Street Boribunder on Sunday mornings, 9 a.m. Girgaon—The Aryan Education Society High School, near Opera House Tram Terminus, Sunday mornings at 9 a.m. The National Anglo Vernacular School Sonawala Building No. A/4 Tardeo, Sunday mornings at 9 a.m. Dongri—The Marathi Municipal Girls' School, near Derby Talkies, 5 Nowrozi Hill Road, Dongri, Sunday afternoons at 12 p.m. Vile Parle—The Pupil's Own School, opposite Railway Station (East), Sunday mornings at 9 a.m.

FIRE IN CITY: A small fire broke out in a cotton shed at Framji Avenue, Sewri, on Monday evening. Three fire engines rushed to the spot immediately and put out the fire within a short time.

Food Difficulties Of Ratnagiri And Savantwadi

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A deputation on behalf of the people of Ratnagiri District and Sawantwadi State waited on H. E. the Governor of Bombay today and presented a case for taking prompt measures to ensure an adequate supply of food grains and cloth to the people during the monsoon months. The Governor gave a patient and sympathetic hearing to the deputation and promised to do whatever was possible under existing conditions.

The deputation consisted of Mr. B. R. Rane, Mr. P. V. Gadgil, Mr. B. V. Tambe, Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar and seven others. Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor, was present at the interview between the deputation members and the Governor.

Will City Have Deputy Mayor?

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Tuesday, consideration was given to the letter of the Secretary Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., requesting permission to allow the military authorities to occupy the whole or any part of the ground at the Mahaluxmi Race Course when it might be required by them for military purposes under the Defence of India Act or Rules. The Improvements Committee accorded its approval.

DEPUTY MAYOR

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar has given notice to move the following resolution next week:

"That in view of the difficulty experienced in convening meetings of the Corporation, etc., on account of the absence of the Mayor necessitating an amendment of the Act giving powers to the Commissioner to perform those duties of the Mayor, the Corporation are of opinion that it is desirable to have an office of the Deputy Mayor and also of Deputy Chairman of each of the three Statutory Committees, namely, the Standing Committee, the Improvements Committee and the Schools Committee, so as to ensure smooth and proper working of these bodies in the absence of the Mayor or the Chairman.

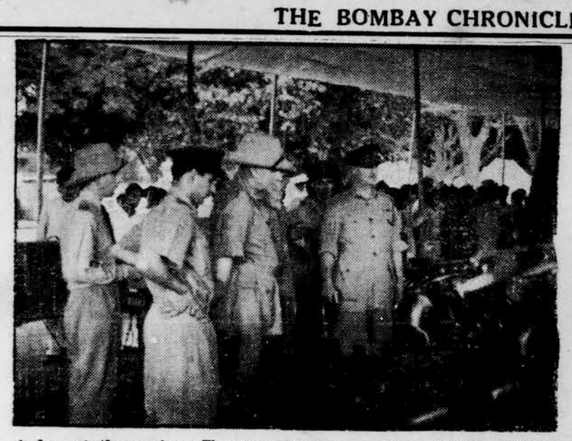
Imitation Currency Made Illegal

NEW DELHI, April 26.

A press communique says: The attention of the public is drawn to the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1943, which has come into force from March 26, 1943, in which the making or the use of any document purporting to be, or resembling, or so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive, a currency or bank note, has been made an offence, punishable with fine which may extend up to Rs. 100.

THE REASON WHY

The object of this Act is to put a stop to the practice, which appeared to be indulged in recently on a large scale, of making photo-prints and other reproduction of currency notes and bank notes for advertisemen and other avowedly innocent purposes. In a country with its large proportion of illiterate and uneducated persons such reproductions are apt to deceive, although not intended to, and ultimately to menace the safety of the currency. This practice was therefore dangerous and has now been made illegal.—A. P.



A few of the senior officers watching the demonstration being given in the Indian Air Force Section to the public. On the left is Wing Commander Shah in charge of the War Services Exhibition. On the right is Col. Johnson Cole.

Ration Card Holders Must Notify It

The Government of Bombay wishes to bring to the notice of the public that, under the regulations issued in pursuance of the Bombay Rationing Order, the holder of any ration card must notify the Rationing Officer of his Ward if either he or any person mentioned on the ration card should leave Bombay City, so that rations shall not be drawn for persons who are not actually residing in the city, and the necessary reduction can be made in the supplies to the retailer with whom the ration card is registered.

If the holder of the ration card should be unable or have forgotten to notify this, any other member of the family mentioned in the ration card can do so.

As a matter of convenience to the public, the Government has decided that no such notification should be required in case of a person leaving Bombay for less than seven days.

The ration card number, the number of units sanctioned, the number of adults and children leaving and the period for which they will be away should be notified to the Ward Rationing Officers. Such notification may be given either in person at the Ward Rationing Office or through the post.

BREAD SUPPLY: On and after May 2, no baker in Bombay City will be permitted to supply bread to any person outside the city. Persons who do not reside in Bombay should, therefore, arrange to obtain their requirements of bread after that date from bakers outside the city. There are 28 bakeries located at various places in the Bombay Suburban District which can meet the requirements of the residents of that district.

BOMBAY RATIONING PREPARATORY MEASURES ACT

A Bombay Government Gazette notification states:—

The Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that sections 2 to 8 of the Bombay rationing preparatory Measures Act shall come into force in the areas specified below with effect from the 22nd April 1943: The Bandra Municipal Borough, the Kurla Municipal Borough, the Parle-Andheri Municipal Borough, the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipal District, and the Juhu Municipal District.

Rationing And Bread Tickets

On and after May 2, bread tickets will be obtainable by ration card holders in the City of Bombay from the dealers, with whom they are registered on the day of the week fixed for getting their supplies of rationed articles. As some persons will not be in possession of bread tickets until part of the week is over, the supply of bread by bakers during the first week of rationing will not require previous handing over of bread tickets to the bakers.

Bread tickets obtained by ration card holders during the first week should, however, be handed over by them to their bakers by the first day (Sunday, May 9) of the second week. Supplies of bread during the second week will be made by bakers against the tickets so handed over.

Thereafter supplies during any week will be made against tickets obtained by the customers during the previous week and surrendered to the baker by the first day of the week.

A week for the purpose of rationing is from Sunday to Saturday.

Grain Stocks In Bombay And Suburbs

On March 6, the Government of Bombay issued a consolidated notification calling for weekly declarations of stocks of certain commodities, if the quantities held by any person in Bombay or Bombay Suburban District amounted to the quantities specified in the schedule to the notification.

Inquiries have been made from the Government as to the details of some of the items contained in the schedule, and as to whether stocks held in Bombay and/or the Bombay Suburban District or elsewhere in the Province have to be declared. The Government has, therefore, now issued an amended notification with a revised schedule in clarification of that previously published.

A separate order has been issued in respect of paper and pulp boards, calling for monthly returns of stocks of these articles. References to these have been deleted from the revised notification.

Bombay Fodder Supply

Owing to several causes the price of grass in Bombay City and suburbs has risen very high, with the result that it has become extremely difficult to maintain milch and other animals in Bombay. This has led to a rise in the prices of milk. To remedy this, the Bombay Humanitarian League has proposed a scheme for the supply of grass at reasonable rates to the owners of cattle in Bombay and Bombay Suburban District by the adoption of a system of rationing.

The Government of Bombay has approved of this scheme and has agreed to give the League a monopoly of the supply and sale of grass in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District. The Government has also sold to the League about 25 million pounds of grass purchased by the Government in the Panch Mahals and the East and West Khandesh Districts, on condition that the League sells the grass at a rate not exceeding Rs. 38 per 1,000 lb.

The Government will have to bear a considerable loss on this transaction, but this is being borne in the interests of Bombay's fodder supply.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

Ninety-nine per cent of the land revenue demand for 1941-42 was realised, states a review of land revenue collections in Bombay Province. After allowing for suspensions and remissions of land revenue, the demand for the year was Rs. 3,69,76,000, and the actual collections made amounted to Rs. 3,66,52,000. Although the prices of agricultural produce recorded a general increase on account of the war, relief as in previous years was given by means of rebates of land revenue in those cases where current prices were lower by comparison with the prices obtaining when the settlement rates were fixed. The total rebate granted under this head was Rs. 3,74,000.

Kishore Sahu-Snehprabha Suit

(From A Correspondent.)

"In our opinion the 'decree nisi' should be made absolute. We direct the respondent (Snehprabha) to pay the costs of the proceedings here and the lower court because the fault throughout has been hers." Thus observed their Lordships of the Nagpur High Court in the course of a lengthy order confirming the decree in favour of the petitioner, Mr. Kishore Sahu in a divorce suit.

"We are unable to find anything against the man (the petitioner, Mr. Sahu), whose demeanour has strongly impressed the judge who saw him," remarked their Lordships, Justice Bose and Justice Nigoti, in their judgment.

Indian Exporters Entertain Turkish Consul

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Arif Mardin, the Acting Consul-General for Turkey in Bombay was the guest of honour at a tea party given to him by the Indian Exporters' Association on Monday.

In welcoming the Turkish Consul, Mr. Hazarat referred to the keen interest and admiration displayed by India at the social, economic and political progress achieved by Turkey during the last generation under the inspiring leadership of the late Kemal Ataturk.

Coming to business relations between the two countries, Mr. Hazarat drew the attention of the Acting Consul-General to various trade restrictions between Turkey and India and expressed the hope that after the war the two countries would be bound by much closer business relations.

Mr. Mardin in a suitable reply thanked the Exporters' Association for their cordial welcome and promised them to give his help in all possible ways. After tea, several questions regarding the present and the post-war aspects of Trade between India and Turkey were asked to which the Acting Consul-General kindly replied after which the meeting terminated.

Bombay Press Advisory Committee

The Government of Bombay has approved of the recommendation, made by the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, that the Bombay Provincial Press Advisory Committee should be reconstituted as follows:—

Sir Francis Low, editor, "Times of India" Bombay; Mr. S. A. Brelvi editor, "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay; Mr. K. Srinivasan "Free Press Journal", Bombay; Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar, editor, "Nava Kal", Bombay; Dr. N. B. Parulekar, editor, "Sakal" Poona; Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, editor, "Janmabhumi" Bombay; Mr. N. C. Bodiwala editor "Sandesh" Ahmedabad; Mr. B. R. Mohanray, editor, "Samyukta Karnataka" Hubli; Mr. M. Ahsan, editor, "Al Hilal", Bombay; and Mr. S. Natarajan, editor "Indian Social Reformer," Bombay

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KAMLA TOWER, CAWNPORE

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LET THE INDIAN AIR FORCE TEACH YOU A TRADE

HAVE you considered what you will do after the war is over? Perhaps your present job depends to a great extent on war-time conditions... and when peace comes your services may no longer be required. If this is what you fear you should start now to train for one of the many fine jobs which will be open in post-war industry when expert technicians will be required to help India take her important place in the world of tomorrow.

YOU CAN GET THIS TRAINING IN THE INDIAN AIR FORCE

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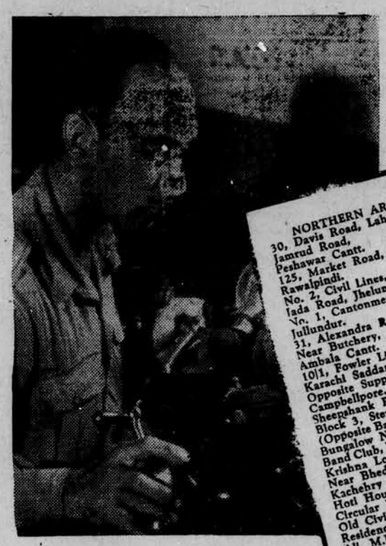

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ACPC-28

A.-I. WEATHER REPORT

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 23-4-43 :—Allahabad 95 69 0; Bombay 91 77 0; Calcutta 91 74; Cawnpore 87 68 T; Cuttack 93 79 0; Darjeeling 59 45 0.5; Delhi 89 66 T; Dehra Dun 86 59 0.3; Jacobabad 105 80 0; Karachi 87 79 0; Lahore 97 69 0; Lucknow 81 65 0.1; Madras 91 75 0; Nagpur 105 75 0; Patna 91 69 0.7; Peshawar 74 60 0.6 Shillong 70 54 0.3; Simla 66 42 0.4.—A.P.

"Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it".

—TILAK.

The Bombay Chronicle

MERGER OF STATES

A small but interesting conference will meet during the next-week-end at Jamkhandi under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney. It is the thirteenth session of the Deccan States People's Conference and will mainly consider a scheme of a merger of the smaller States of Deccan into a Federation. This scheme is prepared by the Sabade Committee appointed by representatives of all the Deccan States and is today of special interest as being a rival to the wider scheme for the merger of all small States, as proposed by the Crown Representative. The need for the merging of the hundreds of tiny States so as to form larger and fewer homogeneous groups has long been felt as only through such pooling of resources can the people of the tiny States enjoy to any extent the amenities and political privileges of modern civilised life. But much depends upon the conditions under which the grouping takes place.

In so far as the official scheme ensures such pooling and consequent extension of amenities and privileges it is a step in the right direction. But it suffers from several serious constitutional defects. In the first place it does nothing to promote the constitutional rights of the people of the small States. Indeed, the people were not consulted at all in the preparation of the scheme. Nor have they any constitutional rights worth the name as a result of the merger. They are only told that "the Crown Representative has been fully mindful of the interests of the inhabitants of these small States" and, above all, there will be "continuing responsibility which does not exclude his future intervention". All this is on the usual assumption that the Crown Representative knows and safeguards the interests of the States people better than they themselves can. It is, all over again, the spirit of the autocrat who said: "I am the State". While the people of the small States do not get any constitutional rights as a result of the proposed merger, they have under the scheme to obey a new master, the Ruler of the larger State to which their small one is affiliated. In some respects, therefore, the States organisation becomes more complicated than it is now. Finally, while the States people have no voice in the formulation and enforcement of the scheme of merger, it appears that the Princes concerned have also to submit to it willy-nilly.

In sharp contrast to the official scheme, the one prepared by the Sabade Committee has several progressive and popular features. It marks a step towards democratic Federation which is sure to release forces calculated to carry the scheme forward on democratic lines. The scheme is federal in character and its main features are as follows: The Executive authority of the Federation will be exercised on behalf of the Rulers by the President directly or through officers who will exercise such powers as may be conferred on them by the Federal Legislature. The Federal Executive will consist of the President and a Cabinet of Ministers, not exceeding five, of whom not less than two shall be the members of the Federal Assembly. The Federal Legislature is to consist of two chambers, the Federal Council and the Federal Assembly. The Council will consist of 17 members, all Rulers of the 17 federating States and will be a permanent body. The Assembly is to consist of 41 members and shall continue for three years from the date of its first meeting. Members of the Assembly shall be elected by the State Legislatures. It appears that only those Deccan States are expected to join the Federation the people and the princes of which approve of it. Though the scheme has its defects it is far better than the official one. In all probability it will be opposed by the Crown Representative in spite of the support behind it from the people and the princes concerned. And in all probability the official scheme will be imposed on all the small States. The Princes may or may not like it, but they dare not oppose it. We are sure the people will not like it. They must oppose it unless it is reformed on democratic lines.

League's Demands

The main resolution of the Delhi session of the Muslim League endorses the Bombay demand for a declaration from the British Government guaranteeing the right of self-determination to Muslims and pledging the carrying out of the Muslim verdict with regard to the Pakistan Scheme in consonance with the basic principles laid down in the Lahore resolution. It is regrettable that there is no demand for independence for India. It would have been a worthier attitude for the League to demand and struggle for the country's independence, so that after winning it, it would be easier for the Muslims to demand and exercise the right of self-determination. The resolution also warns the British Government against introducing any kind of Federation in India. Federation can take various forms, permitting virtual sovereignty to the federating units, subject only to treaty obligations. Supposing that a particular form of it is acceptable to Muslims as a body and also to the Muslims in the provinces concerned, the very principle of self-determination suggests that such a form should be given a trial. At present the League is only clamouring for something which is not yet clearly defined and thundering against some other thing which has yet to take any shape.

The resolutions of the League on the South African situation and the food problem in the country are indicative of the fact that when one considers the specific day to day problems of the people their common economic, political or other interests far outweigh the separate communal ones. Most refreshing is the League's demand that Indians in South Africa should be enfranchised. The League also demands that the South African Government should refrain from enforcing the anti-Indian Bill and convene a representative Round Table Conference to explore the possibilities of an amicable settlement and suggests that if the Union Government fails to call such a conference and enforces the Bill the Government of India should "examine the position with a view to bring into operation forthwith some of the provisions of the reciprocity Act recently passed by the Central Legislature." These provisions should, of course, be tried. But the situation cannot be allowed to depend on the sweet will or the Government of India. Indians in South Africa should be prepared to resist the Bill in all legitimate ways, and Indians here will not fail to help them in their trial.

Universal Brotherhood

Mr. Ram Krishna Dalmia, the well-known merchant prince, has conceived a noble purpose of "launching a movement for universal brotherhood." In the course of a circular letter he says that already several eminent men of different creeds and races have approved of his plan, that he intends devoting his time and energy and "even sacrifice this perishable body to attain the goal, if necessary" and that he will be able, as and when necessary, "to arrange a sum of one or two crores of rupees and even more for the purpose of furthering the scheme." Mr. Dalmia's ideal is unquestionably superb. What can be grander than promoting universal brotherhood? His sincerity, too, is beyond question. But many more things are necessary before even a further step can be taken in the desired direction. The first and foremost of these is a clear, rational convincing scheme of ways and means, of right thought and right action, so that each one who is stirred by the ideal—which is nothing new in the land of Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi—can know precisely how he should regulate his thought and action in his attempt to move towards the ideal. This means much dispassionate thinking, much shedding of old and tenaciously clinging prejudices, clear formulation of ways and means, careful organisation, and education propaganda all the world over. For the rest the believers in the ideal must be content to "labour and to wait." As Mr. Dalmia earnestly invites suggestions, we respond with only one suggestion for the present that he and his co-workers should begin by clarifying their own plan of action and how it is related to similar plans in India and the world, for instance, Gandhiji's carefully worked out gospel of Truth and Non-violence.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Finnish Tragedy

The departure of the majority of United States diplomats from Helsinki augurs ill for the future of Finland. The reason is believed to be the discovery of a Finnish agreement to co-operate with Germans in an attack on Leningrad. No details are yet available but it is abundantly clear that Germany will press Finland into service to its full capacity, however, unwilling Finland may be. As the London 'Times' writes: "The Finns have engaged in no serious fighting since the early months of 1942 and left to their own inclinations they would do no more....now after grievous loss of precious manhood she is being coerced into new sacrifices for German ends." The Allied nations have so far treated Finland sympathetically, but if she is now pressed into active fighting against Russia she must inevitably suffer the fate of all Axis allies. Sweden is learning the lesson from the case of Finland and stiffening in her attitude towards Germany—a welcome sign.

League On Palestine

At the fag end of its annual session, the Muslim League did remember Palestine and had a resolution rushed through about Zionist propaganda and efforts that are being made in the U.S.A. and Britain to convert Palestine into a Jewish State. It is interesting to note that the resolution was put from the chair and that, therefore, no speeches could be made even to explain the situation much less to review the pro-Zionist activities that have been going on in the United States and Britain, although to people who claim to derive their nationhood from Islam and to establish a nation on that basis, the question of Palestine ought to be even more vital than that of "Pakistan" itself. But the attitude of relative indifference, to put it mildly, towards Palestine is nothing new where the Muslim League is concerned. They mention it *en passant* once a year and then forget all about it. Nevertheless we welcome the resolution and the verbal warning to the British Government. Incidentally, the resolution refers to "Arab" national interests. Does it not, we wonder, imply a little inconsistency on the part of "Muslim" nationalists of Pakistan?

Colour Bar Again!

We are tired of referring to newer manifestations of the Colour Bar in the British Empire. Hardly a day passes without some new instance coming to light. A report from London relates to a young Indian doctor from Lahore with high medical qualifications who volunteered for service in the Royal Navy and after three days of being appointed as a probationary Surgeon and Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Voluntary Reserve, was informed that the appointment was cancelled. Further enquiries elicited the answer that R.N.V.R. regulations require that candidates must be "of pure European descent." We are not surprised at this at all. It is in the tradition of the British Empire that while Britons can come here and get high-salaried jobs in all departments of the Government of India, Indians find it difficult to find a lodging in London, much less to secure employment there. It is edifying, however, that in spite of all the professions about the war for democracy and freedom, an Indian should be refused the opportunity to make his contribution to Britain's war effort.

INDIA THROUGH TURKISH EYES

By Fatih Rifki Atay, leader of the recent Turkish Press Mission to India in the 'Ulus" of March 16 1943.

In our conversations with Indian journalists we were continually confronted by these two questions, "Will you be able to acquaint yourselves with India in so short a time?" and "Will you write freely what you will hear and what you will see?"

India is a combination of histories and civilisations, races, religions and languages. If you should desire to fathom any of these subjects you would only be able to do so with the assistance of one volume or more. Then, the Indians in honouring their guests are generous, sincere and lord-like, but if such a guest is not a thorough Hindu with his tongue, his religion and customs, he cannot help feeling himself a stranger in the big non-Muslim masses of the population. He would remain with what he would only learn in the street, club, hotel, newspaper or book, and at receptions. In order to learn the secrets of the Indians' life and write a book on the subject, a Frenchman had to embrace their religion and live for 25 years in the villages and amongst the people.

INDIAN TEMPERAMENT

I say all this to make it clear now that my travelling notes are of no pretensions, but those who knew India as I did two months ago, will find many useful and amusing things in them.

India constitutes as great a question in our century as she is a large country. We must endeavour to know and understand her as much as we can, and especially be careful to be objective and unbiased in our investigations and judgments.

Indians are most anxious to know what other people think of them. They are much more touchy than the Westerners. When an Indian loves, his friendship goes as far as the greatest sacrifices. An Indian takes no offence at the most severe criticisms, provided they are made in a friendly manner. You can discuss freely his customs, traditions and faiths with him; but an awkward word injuring his national feelings could hurt the hearts of hundreds of thousands of persons.

INTEREST IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

According to what an Englishman said, articles on foreign questions are read in India more than anywhere else. The Indians have, for instance, followed up the Spanish Civil War with much more interest and comprehension than the English and the Americans. We saw in the course of our trip that the harsh articles written formerly by Turkish writers, which they themselves have perhaps forgotten, were being used in the Indian newspapers.

India In World Currency Union

By K. T. SHAH
V*

The Fund will be empowered to buy and sell each member country's currency. But the acquisition of any country's currency by the Fund must not exceed the quota of that country during the first year 150 per cent of the quota during the second year and 200 per cent thereafter, except for covering balances for international payments Trading in this manner in member countries' currencies by the Fund may have advantages. But, unless specific limits are imposed on the amount that can be sold, there is a serious risk the Fund management might abuse its powers to the prejudice of the country concerned. And we have yet to abolish all grounds for such apprehension.

If the Fund's holding of any country's currency is in excess of the quota, the member country concerned may be called upon to deposit additional securities for making up this local currency's 'Unitas' value. A charge of one per cent in gold is made on any excess of local currency over the quota. On the other hand, a member country may request the Fund to resell the surplus of its currency against gold, or permissible, or eligible, security.

Stabilisation Fund—And World Reconstruction

The main, if not the sole, object of the International Stabilisation Fund, according to the cabled summary is to facilitate International transfers. Starting today, special agencies should be created to facilitate

FIRST, financing rehabilitation and relief programmes in each country; and

SECONDLY, promoting stability of prices of primary International commodities.

There is no mention in the British plan of any such objective. The American plan is consequently, more commendable. But will rehabilitation include the development of resources, as in India, which have not yet been developed? Otherwise the plan would benefit only the war-worn European countries; and perhaps reinforce their economic domination of the rest of the world bar U.S and U.S.S.R

Differences Between The Two Plans

As remarked already, there are several important differences between these two schemes. The U.S. Plan is not definitely fixed, merely because of the institution of a new monetary unit called Unitas either to the Dollar or to the Gold Standard. So long as the U.S. Treasury remains willing to buy all gold offerings at a fixed price, the 'Bancor', or any other gold unit, will have a fixed dollar equivalent.

Dominant Voice To The U. S.

The inclusion of gold in the stabilisation Fund, as proposed in the U.S. Plan, gives the United States a much bigger vote in the management of the Fund. If the United States quota exceeded 20 per cent and approached the maximum of 25 per cent America, under the four-fifths majority rule, would have an absolute veto, on any changes. To the weaker countries, this may be a red signal But to whosoever joins without any mental reservation, there need be no great ground for apprehension in this.

The Fund—A Supra Sovereign Authority?

The question of the Fund's constitution seems to have aroused more serious criticism in England, because the U.S. Plan involves a much greater surrender of national sovereignty. The British Plan, on the other hand, proposes only submission to the check of international consultation; it does not require positive approval or disapproval, let alone interference with the specific right to regulate one's own exchanges. Under the U.S. Plan member countries will have to surrender all powers to fix and change their exchange rates. That seems, however, to be the only way to restore a measure of sanity, stability, and honesty in the world exchanges.

The American Plan, moreover, puts a greater emphasis on the removal of exchange control, so as to restore foreign exchange markets functioning normally. Members would be allowed to decide when their restrictions on current account transactions could be abandoned. But, even as regards this, the Fund would be empowered to make representation, if not recommendations, which will necessarily carry very great weight. An additional restriction could only be imposed with the Fund's approval. While admitting that any scheme of world currency union must guard against unilateral modification of exchange rates, complete abandonment of local sovereignty or national freedom of action in thesee matters may be objected to, unless the Fund is, in fact as well as in name, a truly International Organisation.

(To Be Continued)

*Previous articles of the series appeared on April 20, 21, 22 and 26.

Judgment In R. A. F. Officers' Murder Case Appeal

Death Sentence On Seven Accused Confirmed

(THROUGH A. P. & U. P.)

PATNA, April 27.

Mr. Justice Agarwala, Review Judge, delivered judgment today in what is known as the Canadian murder case.

Ragno Gope sentenced to death and Ganauri Gope, Gauri Gope, Jamuna Kurmi and Shednarain Dusad sentenced to five years each by the Special Judge, were acquitted.

The sentence of death passed on Bihari Mahant, Bindatha Thira, Tirjuggi Pandey, Peary Dusad, Marin Dusad, Mudemin and Jahoonar Dusad and that of transportation for life passed on Amrit Dusad and Bulaki Dusad were confirmed.

The case arose out of the murder of two young R.A.F. officers—one Canadian and the other British—travelling in train, at the Fatwa railway station in broad day light.

SWARAJ PARTY LEADER ARRESTED

PURI, April 27: Mr. Narasingha Charan Samantasinghar, Assistant Secretary of the Orissa Swaraj Party was arrested by Banapur police on April 23 at Berhampur under the Defence of India Rules.

26 ACCUSED ACQUITTED

LUCKNOW, April 27: Mr. Raghubar Dayal, Special Judge, Fyzabad, has pronounced judgment in what is known as Raje Sultanpur Sub-Inspector murder case arising out of the August disturbances. The Judge has convicted and sentenced two of the accused, Mangru and Hitai to transportation for life under Sections 302 and 149 I.P.C., to two years' R.I. under Section 147 I.P.C., and to seven years under Section 326 I.P.C. each, the sentences to run concurrently. The remaining 26 accused were acquitted.

JAIL FOR ARSON

SURAT, April 27: Out of five persons prosecuted in connection with the burning of the village 'Chaura' at Vemar, three were sentenced to three years' R.I. each and the rest acquitted, says a report received from Karjan.

Mr. Maheshchandra Manharlal has been arrested for picketing the courts in Killa at Surat.

A procession was taken out yesterday. It was dispersed at Lalgate and Dayalji Patel and Vrajlal Patel, two of the processionists were arrested.

KARACHI, April 27: Two boatmen were arrested by the Harbour police under the Defence of India Rules for taking their boats in the open sea in the early hours of the morning in contravention of rules.

Two Pathans have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules for entering a protected area near the Napier Mole.

CALCUTTA, April 27: The detention order on Moulvi Aftabul Islam has been suspended for a month to enable him to undergo medical treatment at his Calcutta residence in custody of his wife.

An order has been served on him asking him not to interview persons other than his family members and doctors and not to leave his residence without permission.

TWO YEARS FOR BURNING STATION

NEW DELHI: The Additional District Magistrate of Delhi pronounced judgment in what is known as "Badli Railway Station burning case' and convicted four persons for two years' R. I.

It may be recalled that the accused set fire to the furniture, records and part of the building of the Badli railway station near Delhi in October 1942.

COLLECTIVE FINE

NASIK: A collective fine of Rs 3,000 has been imposed on the inhabitants of the town of Chandor in the Chandor Mahal of the Nasik District.

Jinnah On History Of Congress-League Negotiations

NEW DELHI.

Step by step during the last 25 years, said Mr. Jinnah in the earlier part of his Presidential Address, at the League Session, the Hindu leadership, particularly that of Mr. Gandhi had alienated the Mussalmans, resulting in their demand for the partition of India.

Mr. Jinnah said that men like Dadabhoy Naoroji and Gokhale had realism and vision. They had sense of fair play and justice. For instance Gokhale in 1907 declared: Confronted by an overwhelming Hindu majority, Muslims are naturally afraid that relief from the British yoke might in their case mean enslavement to the Hindus. This is not a fear to be ridiculed. Were the Hindus similarly situated as are the Mussalmans in regard to numbers, would they not have entertained similar misgivings?"

These were men who inspired Mussalmans with the hope of fair and reasonable adjustment between them and the Hindus. "Then came Mr. Gandhi on the Indian Horizon". As early as May 1920 Mr. Gandhi announced that "for me there are not politics but religion. They subserve religion" Mr. Gandhi said that he had been experimenting with himself and his friends in politics." And he has done so with vengeance," said Mr. Jinnah.

Writing in the "Young India" in 1921, Mr. Gandhi defined his faith as follows: "I call myself a Sanatani Hindu because firstly I believe in the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas and all that goes by the name of Hindu scriptures and therefore in Avatars and rebirth. Secondly I believe in the Varnashrama Dharma (law of the caste system) and its vedic form and thirdly I believe in the protection of the cow as an article of faith and fourthly I do not disbelieve in idol worship.

Later on in 1924 Mr. Gandhi declared: It has been whispered that by going so much with Mussalman friends I make myself unfit to know the Hindu mind. The Hindu mind is myself and every fibre of my body is Hindu."

NEHRU REPORT.

"And yet", said Mr. Jinnah, "when I wanted Mr. Gandhi to meet me as Hindu, he refused to do so." (laughter). Proceeding Mr. Jinnah said that from 1925 onwards many efforts were made for the adjustment of the communal issue Everytime the Mussalmans were the petitioners, standing at the door of Mr. Gandhi and his friends. The Hindus never made any counter-proposal. In 1927 the Mussalmans made certain proposals, which were substantially accepted by the Congress at Madras. Two committees then were set up to work out further details. It was Mr. Gandhi who forced the Mussalmans to withdraw from them Then came the Nehru report which provoked even the one time Congress leader Maulana Mohammed Ali to declare that it would mean the Government of India by the Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. Jinnah next referred to the Second Round Table Conference where Mr. Gandhi had gone as the sole representative of the Congress. Mr. Gandhi's one anxiety was to prevent the Scheduled Castes getting any special treatment and on that basis alone he was prepared to settle with the Mussalmans.

Speaking at the Minorities Committee of R.T.C. Mr. Gandhi's observations that a solution of the Communal question would follow the establishment of Swaraj, made Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to report: "Be honest and face facts. The communal problem is a problem of fact. Does the problem exist in India or does it not exist? I do not answer I leave you honestly to answer it for yourself and to yourselves."

Mr. Jinnah next referred to the speech of Seth Govindas when as Chairman of the Reception Committee of Tripuri session of the Congress he declared: "Our Congress organisation can be compared to the Fascist Party of Italy, the Nazi Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Russia and Mahatma Gandhi occupies the same position among Congressmen as that held by Mussolini among Fascists, Hitler among Nazis, and Stalin among the communists. The Congress is at present constituted by the creation of Mahatma Gandhi."

As to the question what Mr. Gandhi had done, Mr. Jinnah detailed nine Gandhi institutions. They were the Gandhi Ashram, the Gandhi Seva Sangha, the Gandhi Harijan Seva Sangh, the Gandhi Hindu Prachar Sangha, the Gandhi Nagri Prachar Sabha, the Gandhi Gram Sudhar Sabha, the Gandhi Khadi Pratisthan, the Gandhi Cow Raksha Sabha Mr. Jinnah said that Gandhi Seva Sangha was the mother superior of all these institutions (laughter)

Mr. Gandhi besides dividing the whole sub-continent of India into three definite parliamentary zones and appointing three parliamentary zone dictators, also gradually developed permanent deputy Mahatmas in almost all the provinces and zones. The object of these was nothing less than the production of a new privileged caste of Gandhiists who alone were thought fit to hold office or rule the country.

It was said that the Muslim League was a communalist body. It was the Hindus and the Hindu leadership which had destroyed all chances of an amicable settlement.

Macaulay And That M.L.A.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

It is now over a hundred years, that the late Lord Macaulay, Father of English education in India, prophesied, that when Indians are trained in occidental language, literature and history, they will surely urge for Western institutions for their country. Here are his memorable words:—

"Whether such a day will ever come, I know not. But never will I attempt to avert it or retard it. Whenever it comes, it will be the proudest day in English History."—How true and just was Macaulay's vision and expression!

Will that turbulent, truculent and tormenting trio-Maxwell, Linlithgow and Amery read, reflect and act? They should.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

MONDAY AFTERNOON

"Mr. Jinnah's Presidential address in which he attacked the Congress and the British Government alike and poured out the vials of his bitter wrath upon Mr. Gandhi, could not have been better calculated to put any attempts at negotiations from any direction whatsoever completely out of court if it had been designed to achieve that end. ....

It is a real pity that a politician and leader of Mr. Jinnah's standing and ripe experience should not have been able to achieve a more statesmanlike appreciation of the situation and the country's need."

—*"Evening News of India" edited by Sir Francis Low.*

TUESDAY MORNING

"Contrary to general expectations, there were no fireworks in Mr. Jinnah's address to the annual session of the All-India Muslim League....

Mr. Jinnah has once again declared his readiness to discuss an agreement with the Congress ... If the argument is advanced that the course he advocates is not practicable in view of the need for consultation among the Congress leaders, who is to blame for that state of affairs?"

—*"Times of India" Edited by Sir Francis Low.*

* * *

And now for another type of coincidence.

Said we the other day apropos of the auctioned Pakistan map: "We are not so much interested its symbolical fate as in its geographical face—until Mr. Jinnah disclaims it on the ground that even though he accepted the map he did not authoritatively commit himself to it."

Said Mr. Jinnah the next day at the League session that "there was no map of Pakistan to which the Muslim League was committed directly or indirectly."

But you need not compliment us. Tribute is due to Mr. Jinnah for his great quality of anticipatability.

But even we failed to anticipate that the map which the Qaid-e-Azam accepted and out of which the Muslim League made Rs. 3,000 in public auction was mischievous propaganda by malicious anti-Pakistans who were acting on the principle of "giving the dog a bad name and hanging it."

It would be interesting to discuss the above statement in terms of the map, the maker of the map, the recipient of the map, the auctioneer and the financial beneficiary. But we had better not.

* * *

Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman, the mover of the Pakistan resolution is reported to have said that "the Congress focussed its attention on the future and demanded a declaration of the war and peace aims of the British Government."

We can well understand the criticism. Not for our good friend the Chaudhry Sahib to look beyond the nose.

* * *

In his report Nawabzada Liaqat Ali declares that Congress rejected the Cripps' offer because it "conceded the principle of a separate union for Muslim zones."

Then why on earth didn't the League accept it?

* * *

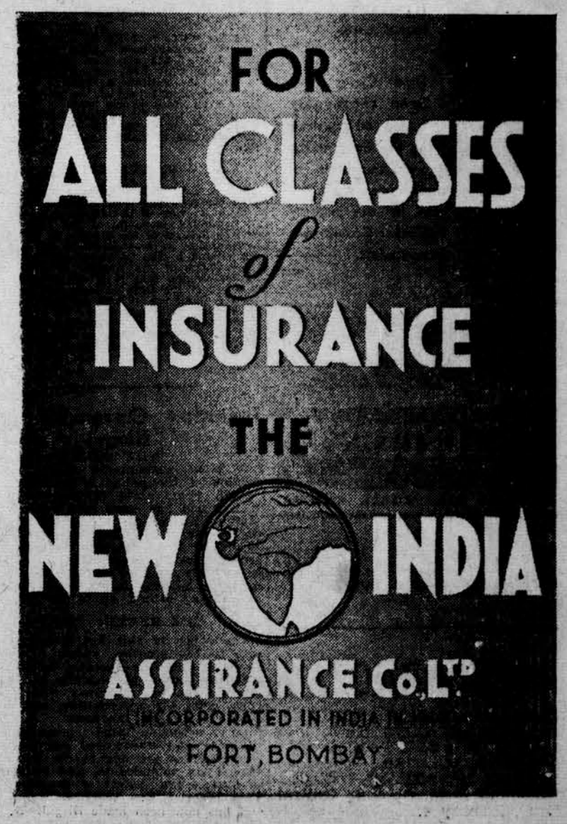
We learn that the League session was treated to poems in praise of Pakistan and Qaid-e-Azam, but one poet was stopped in the midst of his recitations because his personal attacks on Congress leaders "bordered on vulgarity."

Or because of what Urdu poets call "tavarad" with a—er—a previous day's poetic oration?

* * *

The Government of India have announced that an Amending Ordinance is being promulgated to set matters permanently wr—right.

A hint to High Courts?



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League Committed To No Scheme Of Pakistan, Says Jinnah

British Policy In Palestine Condemned

NEW DELHI, April 27.

Mr. Jinnah in adjourning the session declared that there was no map of Pakistan to which the Muslim League was committed, directly or indirectly.

They were attempts by the individuals to which the League was not committed.

Similarly there was no scheme of Pakistan to which the League was committed directly or indirectly in anyway whatsoever except the Lahore resolution.

Mr. Jinnah said: "I know many attempts are being made by our opponents to father upon us some scheme or map and "hang the dog after giving it a bad name." I will say give up these futile attempts.

With the approval of the House, Mr. Jinnah announced that the next session of the League will be held in Sind during Christmas.

Mr. Jinnah said that Delhi session was a historic session held in a historic city and had passed a resolution, which was a turning point in their history.

He was glad to say that the session attracted biggest audience so far at any session of the League.

Mr. Jinnah adjourned the session 'sine die' after which Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung addressed the audience.

EVERY COUNTRY BELONGS TO GOD

Earlier Maulana Akram Khan, President, Bengal Muslim League, gave full support to the main resolution on behalf of the Mussalmans of his province.

He said that time for begging for Pakistan had passed by. The time for grim determination and organisation of the Mussalmans had arrived in order to achieve their goal of Pakistan.

He said that the colouring of the map into Pakistan and Hindustan would soon disappear as every country belonged to the Mussalmans because "every country belonged to God."

Qazi Isa Khan (Baluchistan) said that the resolution did not imply a reiteration of Pakistan demand but it was a further step towards their goal. The resolution demanded solid work.

It was an ultimatum to the British Government because the Muslims knew that their non-Muslim brethren were powerless to give anything to them. The power was held by the British and ultimatum was therefore directed to the British.

The following resolution was put from the Chair and adopted by the session. The resolution ran as follows:—

"This session of the All-India Muslim League views with great concern and alarm the new Zionist propaganda and more in U. S. A. which is putting pressure on U. S. A. Government for exercising its influence with the British Government firstly to remove all present restrictions on Jewish immigration in Palestine and secondly to adopt the policy of converting Palestine into a Jewish State.

In the opinion of this session the aim of this new Zionist move is to make Jewish majority in Palestine a 'fait accompli' by opening her doors to the Jewish war refugees on the ground of war emergency and prosecution of the Jews in Europe.

This session condemns this new move as a deliberate attempt to perpetuate a wrong on Arab and Islamic world at a time when the Arab National Higher Committee of Palestine stands disbanded and the Arab nationalists are at present almost defenceless against organised Jewry and high finance in the world.

This session reiterating its demands for the fulfilment of Arab national demands for Arab independence in Palestine and Syria solemnly warns the British Government against any step or move which may prove detrimental to Arab national interests and declares that such a policy will be bitterly resented by the whole Arab and Islamic world as an outrage on democracy and justice and inalienable Arab rights to their homelands."—A. P

Exempt Muslims From Collective Fines

NEW DELHI, April 25.

Syed Zakir Ali moving the resolution on collective fines vis-a-vis Mussalmans said that Defence Committees had been set up all over India before August last. The result was that though the efforts of these committees Mussalmans were successfully kept away from the Congress movement.

Syed Zakir Ali added the following to the resolution "The policy of issuing licences for the sale and distribution of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life to the overwhelmingly non-Muslim dealers and demands that the collective fines realized from the Mussalmans be remitted and they may be exempted from the operation of the orders regarding collective security and watch and ward and urges to issue licences to Muslim dealers in due proportion."

Mr. Padshah supported the resolution and said that in Madras a Mussalman has to prove his alibi before he could be exempted. The resolution was further supported by Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ismail of Bihar.

The resolution was adopted.

WILL JINNAH STILL "STAND ON CEREMONIES?"

MADRAS: Commenting on Mr. Jinnah's address at the Muslim League session "The Hindu" says:—

"We appeal to Mr. Jinnah not to stand on formalities and ceremonies on an occasion like the present when the destinies of all the communities in the country are in the balance, but to invite Gandhiji to discuss matters with him direct."

"The Indian Express" says he (Mr. Jinnah) is begging the question when he says "if we cannot secure power as a united India, then, let us take it as divided India. for it has yet to be proved that what could not be 'taken' on the basis of a divided India."

"The Free Press" says "it is Mr. Jinnah the change of heart must take place and not with the Congress."—A. P.

Karachi Press Welcomes Jinnah's Speech

KARACHI, April 27.

Commenting on Mr. Jinnah's address at the Muslim League session, the "Daily Gazette" says: Nothing would be easier than to tear the address to pieces and to quote Mr. Jinnah against nimself, but it would not serve the cause of seeking unity in diversity.

On the whole says the paper, Mr. Jinnah's speech is a clarion call for unity which deserves to be responded to by all the three angles of the communal triangle if India alone is to count.

The "Sind Observer" says: There may be a possibility of Pakistan materialising after India gets independence. Unity of Indian communities is a "sine qua non" even for the attainment of Pakistan.

A day may come when with common consent Hindus and Muslims will agree to separate. with Pakistan set up as Muslims will not be without it. Nobody need be unnerved with these cries of Pakistan at present.—A. P

Momins Oppose Pakistan

NEW DELHI, April 27.

Presiding over the eighth annual session of the All-India Momin Conference last night in a well decorated special pandal in Ganjhi Grounds. Mr. Zahiruddin repudiated in unmistakable terms the partition scheme of India and declared India as the common homeland of all communities and parties. He defined the goal of Momins as complete independence.

More than 1,500 delegates from all parts of the country and 10,000 visitors attended the conference.

The proceedings of the conference commenced with recitations from Holy Quran.

The president refuted the claim of the Muslim League to represent the entire Muslim community. He called it "wrong", "mischievous", and "misleading." He claimed that four and a half crores of Momins were definitely not with the Muslim League and their Pakistan scheme.

Speaking against Pakistan, Mr. Zahir-ud-Din said: "If Pakistan is attained by the Muslim League, it will prove detrimental to the interests of the Mussalmans. The Muslim minorities in Hindu India will become like Moplas and Hurs and I am confident that the Pakistanis will not come to the aid of the Muslims in minority provinces."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, being taken in procession through the streets of Delhi, where the annual session of the League was held two days ago.

"SLUR ON INDIA"

London Conferences Condemn "Pegging" Bill

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, April 27.

Most of Easter week-end conferences devoted much time to the discussion of present situation in India three conferences, the I. L. P., the Common Wealth and the Co-operative, especially, gave India a good platform for lengthy discussion wherein the Indian delegates participated.

All conferences demanded immediate formation of national Government basis for Independent India; many delegates voiced their protest against South African Anti-Indian Bill as a slur to the honour of India.

Moving a resolution in support of complete independence for India at the Co-operative Conference a speaker said, India had a right to demand independence, which Britain was not justified in withholding. Even amidst war India's imprisoned leaders were all anti-Fascists and anti-Japanese; at the Commonwealth Conference it was announced that Sir Richard Acland and Mr. Alan Good, each promised contribution of 500 Sterling monthly for two years to carry on the Party's activities particularly in connection with fighting by-elections.

NO BRITISH-MUSLIM ULSTER

Munshi's Tip To Jinnah To Assume Leadership For National Govt.

BOMBAY, April 26.

Mr. K. M. Munshi has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Mr. Jinnah in his presidential address at Delhi has called for a truce from the Hindus and Nationalists. If it is an honest change it is welcome. But he has forgotten that it was he and his friends who forced a civil war on the Hindus and the Nationalists. He sponsored the two-nation theory—the root cause of it all. His attitude towards the Hindus is contemptuous; towards the Congress, still of determined hostility. He declined to respond to the gesture which Gandhiji and Maulana Azad made on the eve of their incarceration. Even in this speech he has talked of Gandhiji in the manner of a Sir Oracle, lofty and derisive. It is not difficult to deride Gandhiji, particularly when the British also want it to be done.

If Mr. Jinnah is in earnest in coming to a truce, let him make a genuine effort. Nationalists would be only too glad to extend the hand of friendship. But let him seek truce with a genuine friendliness and respect for the party whose friendship he wants and its leaders. The Nationalists and the Hindus have always been anxious to come to a just and final settlement of the issues between Hindus and Muslims. If such a settlement has not come Mr. Jinnah has to thank the elusive vagueness of his Pakistan demand and the dictatorial pose in which he loves to deal with all those who want to bring about a settlement. He and his friends have preferred communal advantage to the country's freedom, at a critical time in her history. And the Nationalists cannot be blamed if they completely distrust such tactics.

Mr. Jinnah has offered to the Nationalists that he would help to drive the British out if a settlement is made with him. But he and his friends have been exultant spectators of the national setback during the last few months; and the tenure of office in some provinces secured by a few of his followers, on which he has now laid emphasis, depends purely upon the British goodwill.

It is not difficult for him, if he wants to, to assume the leadership of the country for securing a National Government, and if he does so the country will deny him nothing. But he cannot merely exploit the present position of national forces in the country to secure some vague settlement; and unless the country knows what he and his friends want, it is not going on its knees to ask him what it is. The Nationalists will not agree to a settlement till they are convinced that they will not be placed at the mercy of a British-Muslim Ulster."—United Press

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, April 27.

The market continued strong and active in all the principal stocks, the most prominent being cottons, sugars, jutes, coals and engineerings. The volume of business was satisfactory. Government securities were unchanged.

The hall of the Association will remain open on all Saturdays which are not public holidays from 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. There will be no deliveries either of Shares or Government Securities. This rule will come into force from 1st May, 1943.

Cottons: Benares Cotton 15/10; Cawnpore Textiles 29/4; Dunbar 329; Elgin Mills 76/8; Muir Mills 451; New Victoria 12/1.

Coals: Bengal 475; Burrakur 14/11; Dhemo Main 13/7; Talcher 3/9.

Jutes: Anglo-India 406; Bally 350 c div; Barnagore 137; Champdany 213 small lots; Empire 31/4; Gourepore 791 small lot; Howrah 64/4; Kamarhatty 567; Kanknarrah 453 small lot; Kinnison 571 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 2/12; Indian Copper 2/8; Dalmia Cement 18/2; Burn and Co 392; Indian Iron and Steel 38; Steel Corpn ord 26/12; Aluminium Corpn 21; B I Corpn ord 7/2; British Burma Petroleum 2/7 ct; India Paper Pulp 199; Buland 43/14; Cawnpore 37/4; Champaran 36/8.

Tea: East India 13/6; Hantapara 582.

AKOLA COTTON REPORT

Akola, April 27.

Kapas arrival 250; Carts rate Jarila Rs. 206; Rozia Rs. 126; Cotton Jarila May Rs. 595; Cottonseed May Rs. 44.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

SHARES:—The local Share Bazar was quietly steady with a moderate business. The market is keeping very steady and recently all industrial shares recorded sharp improvement and other investment counters such as Insurance and Banks were also in good demand but Government Securities remain neglected. This may be explained that industrial outlook is encouraging and increased dividends are expected. However after such a rapid rise we would not care to follow the rise boldly and prefer to book profits with a view to replace in important declines: Inflation theory beyond expansion in currency cannot be relied and cost of living cannot go up progressively higher bring hardships on fixed incomes. The whole economic structure and irregular price levels need adjustments.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 2015 and advanced to Rs. 2030 while Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 410. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 2087 and steadied at Rs. 2085 while Century Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 910. Later on there was mixed trading and Steel shares eased off but Cotton shares were steady. The market was irregular.

TEXTILE SECTION:—Ahmedabad Adv. 505/4; Apollo Mills 6/8; Bharat Mills 100; Bom. Dyeing 2102/8; Cent. India xd 517; Century 930; Coiaba Land 290; Dawn 1615; E. D. Ordy 23/8; E. D. Defd 14-8 1/2; Edward Sassoon 747/8; Elphinstone 106; Finlay 399; Gokak 415/8; Hindustan 4400; Ind. Manfg. 4500; Indore Malwa 1390; Ind. Bleaching 369; Khatau 670; Kohinoor 878; Lakshmi 1685; Madhowji 34/8; Minerva 282/8; Model Nagpur 466/4; Madhusudan 670; Meyer Sassoon 270; Morarji 1150; Mysore 340; New City 472/8; New Great 482; Phoenix 885; Podar Mills 372/8; Sassoon Spg. 34/8; Sassoon Silk 115; Sholapur 10400; Shri Nivas 495; Simplex 333; Swadeshi 536; Swan 380/8; Tata Mills 117; Vishnu 2955; Western India 3720.

INSURANCE SECTION:—Bom. Life 162/8; Empire Life 695; Oriental 5425; Vulcan 17-2; Indust. and Prudent 34; Ind. Mercantile 74; Jupiter 23/8; New India 75

HYDRO AND ELEC. SECTION:—Ahmedabad 195; Ajmere 14/12; And. Val. Ord. 1855; Bom. Suburban 190; Broach 13/6; Bom. Tram Ordy. 154/4; Karachi 266/4; Poona 305; Surat 191/4; Surat New Rs. 60/paid 70; Tata Hydro Ord. 194; Tata Power Ord. xd 1795

BANK SECTION:—Baroda Bank 125; Bank of India 168/12; Central Bank 64; Imperial P.P. 1755; Imperial P.P. 435; Reserve Bank 109; Union 8/2.

MISCELLANEOUS GROUP:— Alembic Chem. 335; Alcock Ashdown 980; Asso. Cement 238/4; B.B. Petrol 2/1; Belapur 240; Bom. Burma Old 320; Bom. Burma New 103/12; Bom. Steam 492/8 Radio Ordy. 430; Radio Defd. 442/8; Investt. Trust 51; Prem. Const. 175/8; Port Canning 97; Scindia 34/4; Shivrajpur 71; Tata Ordy 407/8; Tata Defd 2010; Tata Chem. 34/10; Tata Oil 100; Wimco 362/8; Burma Corp. 2/12; B.I.C. Ordy 7/3; Ind. Copper 2-9 1/2; Ind. Iron 37/12; Steel Corp. 26/8; New Vict. Ordy 11/8.

COTTON:—The local cotton market opened quietly steady and with firmness of Bullion market prices advanced few points on scattered buying but the improvement attracted professional selling. At the opening July was quoted at Rs. 609 and after declining to Rs. 607 advanced to Rs. 613. At this level the rise was checked by increased selling and July sagged to Rs. 609. The market declined to Rs. 595 but recovered to Rs. 602 but again quietened to Rs. 593 for July. The market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. with May Rs. 579 and July Rs. 596/8.

BULLION:—London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York. London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. and New York spot silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents. The local market opened easy to-day but there being scarcity of actual stock of silver and gold, the market is keeping firm. Ready gold is selling at a premium of Rs. 2/8 and ready silver is quoted Rs. 4 above the first settlemen. Silver for Vaishakh opened at Rs. 128 and advanced to Rs. 130 while gold for Vaishakh delivery advanced to Rs. 93 from the opening level of Rs. 92. The market is erratic with utter absence of selling owing to scarcity of stocks. There was increased unloading and prices eased. Closing quotations were ready. Gold Rs. 93. Vaishakh Rs 91. Ready silver Rs. 131/8 Vaishakh Rs. 127. Sovereigns Rs. 66.

SEEDS:—Local operators in the market are inclined to book profits with a view to replace purchases on important declines. Groundnuts September opened at Rs. 116/12 and declined to Rs. 115/8 while May was quoted at Rs. 109/4. Castorseeds May were quoted at Rs. 104 and September was placed at Rs. 110/8. Linseed May was quoted at Rs. 13/2 and September business was done at Rs. 14 The market displayed reactionary tendency. Closing quotations, Groundnuts May Rs. 110/12, 107/8, 108. August Rs. 116/12, 117, 113/12, 114/2. Castorseeds May Rs. 103/8, 103/12, 101/8, September Rs. 110/4, 110/8, 108. Linseed May Rs. 12/13 and September Rs 13/12.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Bombay, April 27.

New York Cotton prices declined on Tuesday on nervous selling induced by uncertainty over the effects of the stabilisation programme announced at the week-end together with May liquidation prior to the first notice day which falls on Tuesday This encountered moderate trade demand covering. July opened at a decline of one point at 19.95 and improved to 19.97 which was the highest level Later on prices declined to 19.86 and the market closed at a net decline of 14 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices were reduced 15 points at 21.85c. per lb. The New Orleans cotton market was also quiet and declined 15 points for near months

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July highest (10 a.m.) 19.97+01
N. Y. July lowest (10-5 a.m.) 19.86—10

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 26.

May 20.02—14; July 19.93—03; October 19.88
Middling Spot 21.85—15.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 26.

May 20.31—15; July 20.20—07; October 20.13; Middling Spot 20.76—15.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 26.

May 20.07; July 19.91; October 19.88.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Eight Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 27th April 1943. Total amount offered was Rs. 12,54,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-11-6 were allotted approximately 66 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 8,00,00,000 the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-2-0 per cent per annum.

During the week ended 23rd April 1943, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 5,41,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' Intermediates sold from 21st April 1943 to 26th April 1943 amounted to Rs. 1,22,00,000.

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BOMBAY: Esplanade Maidan (North) Dhobi Talao
KHANDWA: Military Barracks.
NAGPUR: Assembly Rest House.
POONA: Staunton Road.

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Really deserving candidate would be given a higher starting salary if necessary. Applications giving full details about the candidate's age, native place, qualifications, experience, etc. with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Vidyadhikari, Baroda State, Baroda, on or before 15th of May, 1943. Canvassing in any form for selection will disqualify a candidate.

VIDYADHIKARI,
Baroda State.

4304

NOTICE.

THE TEXTILE STORES & MACHINERY MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION. BOMBAY.

A GENERAL MEETING of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery will be held at the Office of the Consolidated Mill Supplies Ltd., Corner of Homji Street and Sir Pheroseshah Mehta Road. Fort. at 4 p.m. (New S.T.) *sharp* on THURSDAY, the 29th April 1943 to consider and adopt the draft constitution as prepared by the Provisional Committee. All interested are invited to attend. Copy of the draft constitution can be obtained on a written request from the undersigned.

S. H. BHAGWATI,
Secretary, 43 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

4141.

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4331

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4330

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Tenders will be received upto 4 P.M. on 20-5-1943.

(4343)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the removal of about 3,700 tons of Charcoal from Wada, District Thana, to Mazgaon Coal Bunder, Bombay, by motor lorries. Only those contractors who are prepared to start the work from SATURDAY, 1st May and complete it before 31st May, should submit their tenders. Tenders will be accepted up to 5-30 p.m. on THURSDAY, 29th April, 1943, by the undersigned.

T. B. PAWAR,
Asstt. Controller of Prices,
Secretariat, Bombay.

27th April, 1943. 4342

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 42736 on the life of Dattatraya Anant Telang of Matunga, Bombay, Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1943. (1377)

TATA AIRCRAFT LIMITED.
WANTED

CANDIDATES for training as Stores Checkers, Storemen, and Stores Clerks.

AGE: Between 18 and 25.

QUALIFICATIONS: Fouth to sixth Standard English.

PERIOD AND PLACE OF TRAINING:— Two Months. Bombay.

PAY DURING TRAINING:— Rs. 25|- per month. (No other allowance).

PROSPECTS:— Successful Trainees will be employed according to their ability as:

Store Checkers on Rs. 40 to 60.
Storemen on Rs. 50 to 80.
Stores Clerks on Rs. 60-5-100.
(Plus Dearness Allowance).

A few exceptional men will in due course be promoted to Assistant Storekeepers on Rs. 150-20-250 per month and Storekeepers on Rs. 250-25-350 per month.

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT:— At or near our Factories in Bombay, Poona or Calcutta.

All candidates joining as trainees will have to give an undertaking to the effect that they are prepared to serve at any of the stations mentioned above.

Candidates recruited from outstations will be paid their third-class railway fare to Bombay.

Applications and enquiries should be addressed to the:—

RECRUITING OFFICER,
TATA AIRCRAFT, LIMITED,
BOMBAY HOUSE,
BRUCE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

4317

Public Notices

THE B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

BUS DRIVERS & INSPECTORS.

WANTED

(A) Suitable men for BUS DRIVERS posts. Must have driven cars for not less than one year with no endorsements.
(b) Smart young men of good physique and education for BUS INSPECTORS posts.

Apply in person to the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Electric House, Colaba Causeway, Fort Bombay, between 3 and 5 p.m. on any working day except Saturday.

(4294)

G. I. P. RAILWAY
CHANGES IN RATES & FARES

IN ORDER that the Public may be advised when changes in rates and fares are introduced on the G. I. P. Railway, an announcement will be inserted in this paper from time to time notifying the issue of G. I. P. Rates Circulars, which contain all changes in Rates and Fares both in local and in through booking with other Railways.

4264

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(PURCHASE BRANCH).
Tender No. P|293|B

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of:—

1. Apparatus Water testing (Horrocks) complete Nos. 4310.
2. Case testing, water, poison complete Nos. 1540.

Tender forms, which are not transferable, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 10|- per set, which amount is not refundable, from the Deputy Controller of Purchase, Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi or from the Deputy Assistant Director General, (Medical Stores), Medical Store Depot, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Lahore Cantonment. Payment should be made in cash or by money Order, quoting remitter's full address and the above tender No. on the money order coupon.

Tenders will be received upto 4 P.M. on 20th May, '43. Samples against this tender are required to be submitted by 20th May, '43.

(4344)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAL PALLANJI KARANJIA and KAWASJI RUSTOMJI BAMJI both of Bombay Parsi inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having, or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the South side of Chunam Kiln second Lane, commonly called Old Nagpada and Attar Gullee assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 3164, Street Nos. 27-29, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-six square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 3001 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly hereafter described, on or towards the West by the property of Oosman Wabidina, on or towards the North by the said Chunam Kiln Second Lane and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are situated in the Mandvi Division and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1314.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuages, tenement and building standing thereon situate, outside the Fort of Bombay on the Southern Side of Chunam Kiln Second Lane, commonly called Attar Mohla in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 3165 and Street No. 31 bearing New Survey No. 3001 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Mahomed Aba on or towards the West by the property first hereinbefore described on or towards the North by the said Chunam Kiln Second Lane or Attar Mohla and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are situated at the Mandvi Division and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1314.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1943.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(4336)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WAMAN ANANDRAO JOSHI, CHANDRAKANT WAMAN JOSHI and JAYENDRA KESHAV JOSHI have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 482 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Rent Roll No. 535, Laughton's Survey No. B/1688, Cadastral Survey No. 891 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 408-409, Street No. 419 C, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the NORTH by the property of Mr. Yeshwantrao Harischandra Joshi bearing Cadastral Survey No. 892, Bhuleshwar Division, on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Mr. Hasem Premji bearing Cadastral Survey No. 387 Bhuleshwar Division and on or towards the EAST by the property of Mr. Anandrao Harischandra Joshi bearing Cadastral Survey No. 891, Bhuleshwar Division part and on or towards the WEST by the Kalbadevi Road.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1943.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4339

APPLICATION NO. 110 OF 1943.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 939 of 1930.

GOVERDHANDAS VALLABHDAS, a firm, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

versus.

HARILAL PURSHOTTAM of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, lastly carrying business at Ghee Bazar Mandvi and whose present whereabout are not known. ... Defendant.

To

HARILAL PURSHOTTAM

The Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O.XXI. R. 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI. R 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 18th day of June 1943, at 11 in the forenoon, to show cause why the Decree pronounced against you on the 3rd day of December, 1930, in the above suit should not be executed against you for the balance due thereunder.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1943.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.)
S. J RAHIMTOOLA
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.)
A. KIRTIKAR,

The 18th day of March, 1943.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

4340

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT ISLAMPURA STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. will, under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Yakub Shaikh Dawood, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of Sale contained in the Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge dated 4-3-1938, Further Charge dated 15-5-1940 and 2nd Further Charge dated 17-1-1942, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on 30-4-1943 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

Quit and Ground Rent Tenure Land with Buildings thereon at Islampura Street, admeasuring about 126 Square Yards, registered under Cadastral Survey No. 2922 of Bhuleshwar Division, Municipal C Ward No. 6686 Street No. 34

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY
AIR-CONDITIONED SERVICE BOMBAY-MADRAS AND VICE VERSA

WITH effect from 5th May, 1943, the Air-conditioned Coach on 35 Dn and 36 Up Madras Express Trains will run ex. Bombay and Madras on the following days of each month:

1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th and 29th.

N. B.— An Air-conditioned Coach will run on 35 Dn. Madras Express leaving Victoria on 2nd May, 1943.

4334

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 433 of 1943

(1) HAJI DAWOODBHAI HAJI NASSERBHAI MAVJI, J. P. of Bombay Khoja Muslim inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Dawood Manzil, 64, Shivaji Park off Cadell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) KHAN BAHADUR HAJI HASSONALLIBHAI PEERMAHOMED EBRAHIM, J. P., of Bombay Khoja Muslim inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Taner Mansion, Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) DR. RAJABALLIBHAI KASSAMALLIBHAI NATHANI, of Bandra Muslim inhabitant, a Veterinary Surgeon, residing at 126, Hill Road, Bandra, without the Fort of Bombay, (4) GULAMHUSEINBHAI JAFFERJI, of Bombay Muslim inhabitant, a merchant, residing at House belonging to Khoja Musjid 165, 167, Nishanpada Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, (5) GULAMHUSEINBHAI ALLARAKHIABHAI SUMAR, of Bombay Khoja Muslim inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Chukla Street, Bombay No. 3, without the Fort of Bombay, (6) ESMAILBHAI ABDULKARIMBHAI PANJU, of Bombay Khoja Muslim inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Panju House, 138, 140, Samuel Street, Bombay No. 9, (7) HAJI ABDULHUSEINBHAI MEHERALIBHAI, of Bombay Khoja Muslim inhabitant, an architect, residing at George Court, Mahim Bazar Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (8) SHETH YUSUFALLIBHAI KASSAMBHAI CHINWALLA, of Bombay Khoja Muslim inhabitant a merchant, residing at Ebrahim Manor, Marine Drive, without the Fort, (9) HAJI HASANALLIBHAI PUNJA, of Bombay Khoja Muslim inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Punja Building, Nishanpada Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other members of the Anjuman-i-Faiz-i-Panjetani ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

(1) AKBERALLI RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAZ, of Bombay Khoja Muslim inhabitant, residing at Fateh Lodge, 74, Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) KHAN SAHEB HYDERALLY HAJI BACHOOALLY, of Bombay Khoja Muslim inhabitant, residing at Bachooally House, Sandhurst Road East, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) Bai SHIRINBAI, widow of Mahomedbhai Allarakhia Nanji of Bombay Khoja inhabitant residing at Taher Mansion, 1st floor, Napean Sea Road, without the Fort, Bombay, Trustees of the Allarakhia Nanji Ladak Charitable Trust ..... Defendants.

To

The Members of the Anjuman-i-Faiz-i-Panjetani.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blagden on the 31st day of March, 1943, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed by the abovenamed plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and other members of the Anjuman-i-Faiz-i-Panjetani against the defendants abovenamed for the following reliefs:—

(a) that the defendants may be decreed and ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 10204-1-0 and the costs of the suit with interest on Judgment at 6% per annum till payment, and
(b) for further and other reliefs.

And TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for 14th day of June, 1943.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1943.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.)
A. H. KIRTIKAR,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.)
N. R. NARAYEN IYER

This 22nd day of April 1943.
Messrs. GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

4341

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI MARIAMBAI, daughter of Lalabhai Hasnam, of Bombay Muslim inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, possession, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same (if any) known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same if any, will be considered as waived

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of leasehold land, containing an area of 813 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 133 of the Agripada West Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded, on the North-East by Plot No 135 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Gulabchand Dewchand on the South-East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South-West by plot No. 93 of the said Estate leased to Abdul Aziz Tyab and others and on the North-West by Lamington Road which piece of land forms portion of lands, bearing New Survey No. 3506 and Cadastral Survey No. 1876 Byculla Division together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a main building of a ground floor and two upper floors and two out-buildings each of a ground floor only and known as "HAMIDIA MANZIL" and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4139 (1) Street No. 15.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1943.

SHAH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attornevs.

(4332)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BANOOBAI PESTONJI PARUCK, MEHERJI EDULJI UMRIGAR and ALOOBAI RUSTOMJI UMRIGAR, executors of the Will of Bai PIROJBAI, widow of Edulji Byramji Umrigar all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim right, title and interest in the said property by way of sale, mortgage, exchange, charge, trust, lien, possession, maintenance, gift, inheritance, lease, easement, settlement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece of Fazandari land with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Abdool Rehman Street, admeasuring about 267 square yards, bearing New S. Nos. 1355-1356 C. S. No. 1609 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by Bombay Municipality under 6 (C) Ward No. 93 Street No. 54 and bounded, on the East by Abdool Rehman Street, West by sweeper's passage, North by property of Rehmatbai Arsiwala and South by property of H. E. Bharucha.

Bombay dated this 26th day of April, 1943.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4335

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of MARIA HANNAH GREENWAY, widow of the late Arthur Nuthal Greenway, European, British Inhabitant residing at 42, Masonic Lodge Road, Civil Lines, Roorkee, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, .. Deceased

THOMAS CHARLES FRANCIS GREENWAY, of Bombay European British Inhabitant, residing at 5, Kay House, Brady's Flats, Colaba outside the Fort of Bombay. .. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 22nd day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and forty-three and in the Seventh year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.)
A. H. KIRTIKAR,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.)
A. H. KIRTIKAR.

The 22nd day of April, 1943.
Messrs. EASTLEY LAM & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(4338)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI DHUNJIBHAI MASANI, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client PRITAMDAS NARAYANDAS LALCHAND PUNJABI. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Lady Jamshedji Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2393 (two thousand three hundred and ninety-three) Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of a large piece of land, hereditaments premises and along with the same registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3917 New Survey No. 1|1510, Cadastral No. 1521 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward Nos. 4900, 4901, 4902, 4904 (1), (2), (3) and Street Nos. 188C, 188B, 230, 232, 232A and 232B Gopi Talao Road and 232C, Lady Jamshedji Road and bounded as follows:— that is to say, on or towards the EAST by the Lady Jamshedji Road, on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Paul Domingo Ferreira, on or towards the NORTH and the WEST by the land belonging to Dr. Thakar Datta Sharma.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1943.

MANKODI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(4337)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAEED BADRUDDIN ABDUL HALIM has contracted to sell to my clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my Office at Lawyers' Chambers, 14-32, Picket Road, Bombay 2, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of redeemed Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Babula Tank Road and Imamwada Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement formerly 625 square yards or thereabouts and now 610.30 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 730, New No. 3344, Old Survey No. 2497 and 2498, New Survey No. 3657 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/1868 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhussein Heptullabhai and others, on or towards the West by the said Babula Tank Road, on or towards the North by the property of the said Abdulhussein Heptullabhai and others and on or towards the South by the Imamwada Road and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3417 (1-2) and Street Nos. 32 to 36 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants

Dated this 27th day of April, 1943.

CAMRUDDIN G. VAKIL,
Advocate for Purchasers

4333

Miraculous Cure For Piles

NO KNIFE
NO OPERATION
ONE APPLICATION OF

PILICON

PILE OINTMENT
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
Rs. 2/8 per tube with applicator
MFD. By W B. CARTWRIGHT LTD.
LEEDS—ENGLAND
AT ALL CHEMISTS OR FROM:
KANCHANLAL VADILAL & CO
Princess Street. Bombay 2.

NOTE: In case of constipation use Castophene Chocolate Laxative.

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